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Fuel Oil by Coupon Oct. 1; I.R.A. Propaganda Seized; Meat First in Ration Book

The World's Day—September 16, 1942

Washington: Coupon-Rationing for Fuel Oil Oct. 1

Coupon-rationing for fuel oil in 17 Atlantic seaboard States and 13 Mid-West States has been ordered by the War Production Board, effective Oct. 1. [Details: Page 10.]

Rubber from now on will bear the imprint of William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, who has been named top man over this vital war scarcity. As Rubber Administrator he will be in complete charge, performing the functions formerly reserved to Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board. [Details: Page 1.]

Manpower conscription in fields other than the military was foreshadowed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. He gave as his "considered judgment" that some type of legislation to attain full utilization of the Nation's manpower was "inevitable." Voluntary agreements between Government, labor, and management are not likely to prove adequate for long, he feels. [Details: Page 1.]

Compulsory collections of scrap metal by the Government may become necessary unless the public responds more effectively by voluntary means, President Roosevelt told a press conference.

The War Production Board prohibited the production of metal doors, frames and shutters for either military or civilian use. Excepted were fire doors meeting maximum specifications for airplane hangars.

Green tea will be unobtainable by the public under an order issued by the War Production Board. WPB froze for Government purchase all green tea held by importers, packers, wholesalers and jobbers and not already packed in quarter-pound or smaller packages.

War expenditures totaled $5,182,000,000 last month, an increase of 8.1 per cent over July's $4,794,000,000, the War Production Board reported. August expenditures were at an approximate rate of $2,000 a second. War spending from July 1, 1940, when the National Defense Program began to gain momentum, through the end of August, totaled $44,741,000,000.

The St. Lawrence power and seaway project may be postponed due to more urgent needs for critical materials, President Roosevelt indicated at a press conference.

The Federal Communications Commission raised no objection today to the abandonment of "fixed text" telegrams by Western Union and Postal Telegraph on Sept. 18, but suspended for 90 days their plan to cut out tour-rate telegrams.

In Europe: Irish R. A. Propaganda Plant Seized

Belfast police uncovered what they considered to be the core of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's propaganda organization in Northern Ireland. They seized an edition of the I. R. A.'s newspaper, the Republican News, with printing machines and other property, it was disclosed. Police have meanwhile reinforced strategic points along the Ulster-Eire border in anticipation of fresh I. R. A. terrorist outbreaks, it was announced in Belfast.

Two Japanese envoys, Vice Admiral Naokuni Nomura and Rear Admiral Katsuo Abe—chiefs of the Japanese co-ordinating committees in Berlin and Rome—were scheduled to arrive in still-neutral Turkey tomorrow "for the purpose of making certain contacts, according to Ankara newspaper reports.

United States relief ship Mount Everest, carrying a million-dollar cargo of milk and other supplies for children of Unoccupied France, arrived at Marseille.

A thorough recheck of national registration lists in Britain to get more men and women into military service or war industries was ordered by the Government.

British prisoners of war in Germany were claimed by Berlin to number at present 73,095, including about 3,500 officers.

New England: Meat First in New Rationing Book

Meat will be the first commodity rationed in new all-purpose rationing book, OPA officials said. [Page 2.]

Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, an isolationist, was unseated by Chester E. Merrow in the Granite State Primaries. [Page 3.]

Senator Styles Bridges and former Gov. Francis P. Murphy won the Republican and Democratic nominations for United States Senator, respectively, in New Hampshire. [Page 3.]

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge, Mass., was defeated by former Gov. James M. Curley for Democratic nomination for Congress, 26,513 votes to 13,547. [Congressional results: Page 3.]

Americas: Brazil Orders General Mobilization

In Rio de Janeiro, President Vargas ordered general mobilization throughout Brazil.

As Mexico celebrated its Independence Day, Vice-President Wallace in Los Angeles championed "Seven Freedoms" for Mexicans. To the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and fear—he adds freedom to buy at a reasonable price, to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, and to establish schools "which teach the realities of life." [Details: Page 9.]

Nicaragua celebrated yesterday its 121st year of independence.

China: Mission to India Is Postponed

A Chinese mission to India, scheduled for the end of September has been postponed indefinitely, it was announced by Chungking. No reason was given.

In Africa: General de Gaulle Flies to Fort Lamy

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, chief of the Fighting French Committee, arrived at Fort Lamy, in the Chad District of French Equatorial Africa, after flying non-stop from Beirut, Syria, the British Radio announced.

Lodge-Casey Senate Fight To Be Hot One

War attitude to play big part—Putnam also expected to run Saltonstall a hard race.

Bay State Vote
(Complete)

Republican

Senator

*Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	174,481
Courtenay Crocker	23,600

Governor

*Leverett Saltonstall	Unopposed

Lieutenant Governor

*Horace T. Cahill	Unopposed

Secretary of State

*Frederic W. Cook	Unopposed

Treasurer

Laurence Curtis	88,807
Edgar A. French	28,282
Sybil H. Holmes	39,535
Richard E. Johnston	14,285
Wallace E. Stearns	15,851

Auditor

Russell A. Wood	Unopposed

Attorney General

*Robert T. Bushnell	Unopposed

Democratic

Senator

Joseph E. Casey	107,805
Daniel H. Coakley	16,700
John F. Fitzgerald	80,484
Joseph Lee	32,230

Governor

Francis E. Kelly	113,375
Roger L. Putnam	135,613

Lieutenant Governor

John C. Carr	Unopposed

Secretary

Joseph J. Buckley	132,257
Leo A. Gosselin	23,196
John D. O'Brien	57,441

Treasurer

Thomas E. Barry	52,994
Francis X. Hurley	122,382
William F. Hurley	40,252
John F. Welch	21,230

Auditor

*Thomas J. Buckley	158,318
Leo D. Walsh	57,939

Attorney General

James E. Agnew	Unopposed

* means incumbent.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lines were drawn today for an all-out Massachusetts election battle over pre-war isolationism, as Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Beverly overwhelmingly gained renomination in the Bay State primaries.

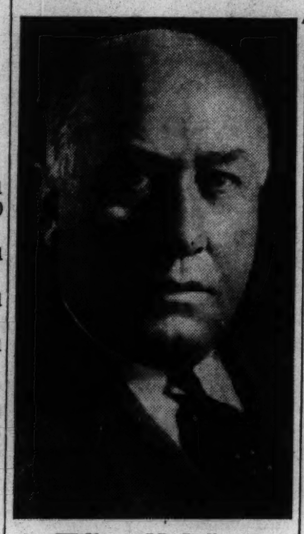
As a 100 per cent supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies, Mr. Casey rode into the Senatorial nomination by piling up a plurality in Boston, home territory of John F. Fitzgerald, former Boston Mayor, his chief opponent, and by leading Mr. Fitzgerald outside of the city.

Senator Lodge, despite charges that he was a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, smashed to victory over Courtenay Crocker of Boston,

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Massachusetts primary results by cities and towns: Page 2.

Aircraft Carrier Yorktown Lost in June; German Tanks Held Back at Stalingrad; McNutt: Labor Service Law 'Inevitable'



William M. Jeffers
Union Pacific Railroad President who has taken over the task of bringing order out of chaos as Rubber Czar under Donald M. Nelson, of WPB.

Rubber Czar Bluntly Told To End Chaos

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—William M. Jeffers, the man who has been given entire authority over all aspects of America's critical rubber situation, today began the important job of "reorganizing and consolidating" all Federal rubber agencies.

With his marching orders from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, telling him bluntly to bring order out of chaos, Mr. Jeffers swung into the task of carrying out the recommendations of the Baruch Rubber Investigating Committee within a few hours after arriving at the Capital.

Although asserting that he "didn't know a thing about rubber," the man who left his job as President of the Union Pacific Railroad to help his country out of one of its tightest wartime squeezes said that he intended "to do whatever is necessary to carry out the assignment."

Already at Work

"I am already at work," he stated.

Mr. Nelson, who knew Mr. Jeffers when the Production chief served as a director of the Union Pacific, expressed complete confidence in the bluff Irish-American's ability to do the job and do it quickly and well.

"Anyone who knows Mr. Jeffers knows also that he is an exceedingly competent executive and administrator who can do any kind of a tough job," Mr. Nelson said.

"This job is one of the toughest. "I am placing Mr. Jeffers in this post with the approval of the President and I am delegating to him all my authority. From this point on any problem connected with rubber is a matter for Mr. Jeffers' decision and I know he will do this job."

Promising immediate steps to put into effect all of the recommendations of the Rubber Committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. Jeffers said that "I intend to take all the time necessary to learn all about the job before I start making decisions, but it won't take too long. It is not our way to take long."

Persons here familiar with Mr. Jeffers' American saga-like rise to the presidency of one of the best-run railroads in the country, echo Mr. Nelson's confidence. Son of a sledge hammer-swinging Irish immigrant who helped lay the nation's transcontinental rails in the days when Buffalo Bill Cody was still supplying the rail workers with buffalo meat, Mr. Jeffers rose from the position of janitor in the Union Pacific Station at North Platte, Neb., to that of President.

Outlining the job to be done by the Rubber Czar, the Baruch Committee said that to prevent a recurrence of the confusion, divided authority and delay which has hampered the rubber program, "this committee asks an immediate reorganization in present method and the creation of a Rubber Administrator. This official will have authority over the policies governing the priceless stock of rubber now on our automobiles, the drivers of which are trustees of our national safety. He will direct the course of the technical and indus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

War Manpower Board head sees voluntary allocation of labor as inadequate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Warning that easy expansion of labor resources to fill war jobs is "about ended," War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt described enactment of a national service law as "inevitable."

The Manpower Chairman told the House Committee on Defense Migration that there is "good reason to doubt" that present voluntary allocation of labor to war industries will be adequate.

Without giving details of the universal service proposals now being studied by his Commission, Mr. McNutt sought to allay fears that the measure will make the Government a dictator over men's lives.

"The average American who wants to know 'Where do I best fit into the total national war effort?' needs counsel rather than compulsion and this in general is what he would receive," he told the Committee, explaining that the "compulsory power must be held in reserve rather than kept in constant use." He pointed out that in Great Britain "only a handful of people" had been brought to trial for refusal to comply with the Government's job-allocation proposals.

Time Uncertain

Mr. McNutt told the Committee he was not sure just how soon his Commission would send its recommendations to the President for submission to Congress, but predicted that "some kind of national service legislation is inevitable."

He promised that it would include "appropriate safeguards for all concerned," including right of appeal for workers not satisfied with the assignments given them.

Need for the new legislation was seen by Mr. McNutt in the prospect that between 62,000,000 and 65,000,000 persons will be needed in industry and the armed forces by December, 1943, including 5,000,000 housewives, young persons in school, retired men, marginal farmers, and others who normally would not enter the labor market.

Los Angeles, Detroit, Seattle, Buffalo, and Philadelphia were mentioned by Mr. McNutt as among 35 major war-production centers where labor shortage has already developed. In certain places, the shortage is already so severe as to "test the ingenuity" of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt admitted.

Womanpower Reserve

Pointing to the large number of housewives who will be drawn upon for war industries within the next year, Mr. McNutt told the Committee that "the actual reserve of womanpower is smaller than it looks."

He went on to explain that many housewives live in nonindustrial areas and cannot be expected to leave home to take war jobs unless they are convinced by the attractiveness of the job and the efficiency of placement that they are really needed.

Allocation of manpower to date by the voluntary method of directives has resulted in success "in some measure and in some spots," Mr. McNutt reported. Later he quoted figures showing only 10 per cent of the transfers recommended had actually been carried out, due chiefly to the worker's refusal to give up his union seniority privileges, an objection which Mr. McNutt warned "must be met if large-scale transferrals are to be carried out."

Mr. McNutt advocated Govern-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Associated Press

Down-to-Earth Talks in Egypt

Upper: Wendell L. Willkie (coatless, with sun helmet) talks to a native laborer at work on the foundation for a new building at the American repair depot near Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Willkie is personal representative of President Roosevelt on his trip to Egypt, Russia, and China.

Lower: Mr. Willkie chats with American tank repairmen at a United States Army repair depot in Egypt during his recent visit to the Middle East war front. The tank is a General Grant, being repaired after service in the desert battles.

Mr. Willkie Captures Baghdad Amid Setting of Arabian Nights

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 14. Delayed.—Taking off from Baghdad at 9:45 this morning, a giant four-engined B-24 has landed Wendell L. Willkie and his party, like a modern magic carpet, in another fabled city of the Arabian Nights—the Capital of Persia. In Baghdad, Mr. Willkie left behind him a legion of warm new friends, who include, besides members of the Iraqi Government, with the Premier, Gen. Nuri es Said, heading the list, a goodly portion of the Iraqi people.

Such, at any rate, was the impression produced by the cordial and spontaneous reception from the citizenry lining the sidewalks wherever he went. Even heavily veiled women joined the cheering. Such complete departure from the usual apathy or even hostility toward foreigners frankly amazed the local foreign residents, who are mostly British.

The explanation of this conduct is not hard to find. The Iraqi welcomed Mr. Willkie both as an individual who has won world respect and as a leading representative of a nation whose record, as far as Iraq and the Arab world generally are concerned, is all on the plus side of the ledger and which even to the popular thought in this remote part of the world symbolizes the liberty toward which they so long have aspired.

Favorable Reports

At the same time, the favorable reports of Mr. Willkie's visits elsewhere in the Middle East had been preceding him. There was also the warm appeal in his manner—simple, direct, sincere, contagiously American, and democratic—so utterly and refreshingly different from the stuff-shirted formality of the accustomed run of big shots and diplomats.

The high spot of Mr. Willkie's tour around Baghdad was when he visited and sat down in a native café where ordinary average citizens club together in discussing their favorite topic of politics. This was almost the first time any prominent westerner had thus honored them.

Sunday night Mr. Willkie and those accompanying him were guests of the Prime Minister at a dinner party. A table seating about 60 was laid under the stars in a veritable Arabian Nights setting—luxuriant and tropical on the banks of the River Tigris with hundreds

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Navy kept report on loss secret as part of strategy — Peace due in Madagascar.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Loss of the 19,900-ton American aircraft carrier Yorktown during victory at Midway was announced by the Navy today.

The closeness with which the Navy has kept its three-month-old secret is reassuring. The badly crippled state of the carrier already had been acknowledged in the July statement. It was thus known that the vessel, which had lost its escort, the destroyer Hammann, could at least be written off for some time to come, so the situation in the Pacific is not altered by today's disclosure.

The loss of the Yorktown and Hammann was no great price to pay in a victory which sank four Japanese carriers and six other vessels and severely damaged 13 others, including three battleships.

Not only did the Midway victory administer a blow to the Japanese Navy which has kept it relatively quiet for the past three months, but it effected a little wholesome deflation to the Japanese exaggerated estimates of Nippon's invincibility. Although Admiral Nimitz in his Pearl Harbor speech yesterday warned against "assuming that we have the Japanese on the run," Admiral Blandy's optimistic Washington report of his 26,000-mile tour of the Pacific yesterday no doubt conveys the feeling of confidence that now pervades the American naval forces in that ocean.

That the Japanese will make a powerful effort to retrieve their fortunes seems evident from determined attacks reported on the American-held coasts of Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons. There are also dark hints emanating from the Japanese commander in the Pacific of big developments. "The East Asia war," says General Hata, "is about to take an important step in co-operation with the European war." This might possibly mean an attack on Siberia. But the American forces, with their new air commanders, General Kenny and Admiral Towers, hold the initiative at present and may well continue to do so.

In the other war theaters the situation remains unchanged, with the Russians still holding back the Nazi tanks in their never-ending frontal attacks on Stalingrad. Wave after wave of German tanks and infantry are being thrown against the defenders as line after line of prepared positions, erected with the help of local farmers, have been thrown up in their path to the suburbs and main streets of the city.

From Madagascar come broadcast reports that the French Governor Annet has asked for terms, although the report is categorically denied by Berlin. The British troops appear to be within 100 miles of Tananarive, the capital, meeting with little resistance from the local French.

The Tobruk commando experiment from Alexandria, although successful in doing considerable damage at Marshal Rommel's main supply port, still had such a stiff fight with dive-bombers attacking the British vessels unceasingly during the operation that it has revealed the dangers of too bold an enterprise in that field.

Yorktown Lost:

Aircraft Carrier Sunk Off Midway

The United States Navy announced today that the United States aircraft carrier Yorktown had been sunk after the Battle of Midway as a result of Japanese bombs and torpedo attacks.

Loss of the 19,000-ton carrier,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Yorktown's valiant stand told in eyewitness story: Page 7.

Western Approach to Asia Held in Australian Hands

In the 10th of his series, "Our Far Eastern War," Mr. Harsch discusses the new relations between Australia and the United States which he observed in the process of development during his war coverage in the Southwest Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever governs the close relationship between Australia and the United States in time of war, new factors may be expected to keep these ties intact, after the war is over.

It is a reasonable expectation that America will experience an expanding commercial future in the Far East. That would be the logical and natural result of victory over Japan. But America has rejected colonialism in the Orient as a means to that end. No American flag will fly over a native capital in Asia, unless there is an entire reversal of the attitude and policies which gave the Philippines their independence. And that is unlikely.

Under the assumed set of future circumstances Australia (and what is said here about Australia includes New Zealand with minor variations), as the only all white country in the Orient, will assume increasing importance to the United States. It can become a sort of approach of the democratic western nations to Asia.

Living with Asia, as Australia is bound to do to an increasing extent in the future, Australia will be a near-by point from which a white, democratic, western nation can focus on Asia. Australia can become both an interpreter and an intermediary between the eastern and western worlds.

Australia on the other hand will find in closer relations with the United States that balance to its ties with England which will satis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Share-Ride Exchange Set Up for Salesmen

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Traveling salesmen of greater Boston—25,000 strong—are setting the pace for the nation today in establishing the first organized exchange for mass sharing of rides in motorcars.

Objectives are to stretch out gasoline supplies, save wear on tires, and solve the vexing problems of keeping salesmen on the road who otherwise would probably be banned as "non-essential."

A share-the-ride Exchange was set up by the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, effective today, designed to benefit any or all salesman or manufacturers' agents by a comprehensive plan that is expected to be copied throughout the gasoline rationing area of the country.

The plan, unique in the annals of business, was conceived by leading members of the Club, at a series of conferences with Leonard J. Raymond, President of the Club; James J. Walsh, Secretary, and Benjamin F. Stacey, assistant to Mr. Walsh. Mr. Stacey will serve as co-ordinator of the service.

Plans call for the "exchange" idea to predominate, thus serving only salesmen with cars on the road, who can offer a ride in return for a ride, not necessarily to the same man.

Clearing House

The Sales Managers Club will act as an informal service "clearing house"—without charge of any kind at the outset—receiving all calls of those desiring to participate. The only qualification for participating is that the applicant have a serviceable car. The service is available to all salesmen and sales managers, whether or not they are members of the Club or of the Chamber.

Salesmen desiring to make gasoline go farther, and tires to last longer, merely have to telephone the Chamber of Commerce, giving their itinerary, and when they desire to go. The Chamber will tabulate the information and make an effort to "match up" salesmen who carry extra passengers with salesmen who seek a lift at the time of the call.

For instance, one salesman visits Fall River and New Bedford once a week. By aid of the clearing house, two or more having a similar itinerary are brought together, so they make the trip in one car, taking turns in using each other's cars. The man providing the car is "captain" of the "ship," and the rider must co-operate so there will be no unnecessary delays, according to the rules set up by the Club.

Alternate Weekly

Another advantage would be a firm having 20 salesmen cars, linking up with another of about that size, so they can alternate weekly in the use of the cars, taking salesmen for both firms in the one set of cars. The possible advantages appear without limit to officers of the Club who freely forecast a spreading of the idea to other cities and towns, and the establishment of sub-clearing houses in hotels throughout New England, the plan being adaptable by manufacturers' agents as well as salesmen.

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Machine Politics, Voter Indifference Let County Incumbents Sweep Primaries

Voting Generally Indicated No-Change Wartime Attitude

With William J. Foley (D), District Attorney of Suffolk County, swamping six challengers by votes ranging from 2 to 1 to 70 to 1, incumbents in every contested county office in Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties successfully weathered yesterday's primaries and seemed headed for re-election.

This unusual demonstration of voter satisfaction—or indifference—appeared to reflect in some instances the value of a well-oiled political machine, operating at maximum efficiency at a time when voters were too absorbed in the war to pay close attention to local politics.

In other instances, observers agreed, the vote merely bore witness to the popularity of present office-holders, or showed a "don't-change-horses" wartime attitude.

Among the men who rode back into office were the following:

Others in Running

Edmund R. Dewing (R), $6,000-a-year District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, who beat down the challenge of his former First Assistant, George W. Arbuckle (R) of Quincy, by a complete vote of 20,304 to 12,104.

Charles C. Warren (R), $4,000-a-year Middlesex County Commissioner, who rode to victory by an apparent 2 to 1 margin over Robert H. Adams, Chairman of the Wakefield Board of Selectmen. On the basis of still incomplete returns from 50 of the 54 towns involved, Mr. Adams conceded the nomination.

Willard E. Everett (R), $5,400 Norfolk County Clerk of Courts was renominated, and Alfred E. Henderson (R), $5,100 Norfolk Regiser of Probate and Insolvency, was assured of renomination with a nearly 3-1 lead after all but three small towns had been tabulated.

Because Middlesex and Norfolk Counties are strongly Republican, and Suffolk overwhelmingly Democratic, these nominations are in almost every instance tantamount to re-election.

Mr. Foley, who is not opposed in the November election and will begin his fifth four-year term in the $9,000 Suffolk County "D. A's" office, led the parade of office holders successful in obtaining voter approval.

Campaigning on the slogan "150,000 cases—no scandal," the South Boston attorney defeated Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, by a vote (complete) of 71,310 to 30,596. He also downed five other contestants whose vote ranged from a maximum of 2710 to a minimum of 955.

So complete was the Foley victory that he carried Winthrop, Chelsea, Revere, and every Boston ward except Ward 18, Mr. Norton's home grounds.

Mr. Foley's term of office will be longer than that of any other District Attorney in the history of Suffolk County, his secretary said today.

Bradford Again in Middlesex

In Middlesex County, Robert F. Bradford (R) won an uncontested second four-year term as $7,000-a-year "D. A." He had no party opposition in the primary, and will have no Democratic opponent in the election.

Mr. Dewing, whose nomination in Norfolk and Plymouth Counties is tantamount to election for the same reason—i. e., there is no Democratic opponent—won only after a hard battle with Mr. Arbuckle.

The Quincy man had resigned his post as First Assistant District Attorney this year to run against his boss, who has held that position since 1933.

In the third hot scramble among County contests in eastern Massachusetts, Charles C. Warren was apparent victor in Middlesex County for the third of three County Commissioner posts.

With only 4 small towns still to be heard from out of a total of 54 cities and towns, the vote stood: Warren — 28,807; Adams — 15,334. Francis D. Collings, Everett, Mass., owner of a plumbing establishment and newcomer to politics, had received fewer than 5,000 votes.

On the Democratic side, Thomas B. Brennan of Medford was uncontested victor for his Party's nomination.

Supported Adams

An interesting sidelight to this contest was the fact that the two Republican incumbents who were not running, Archie R. Giroux and Chairman Nathaniel I. Bowditch, supported Mr. Adams against their colleague, Mr. Warren. The latter had the support of Sheriff Joseph McElroy.

There were only two other contested nominations in the three counties. In Norfolk County, Alfred E. Henderson, recently appointed Register of Probate and Insolvency to fill a vacancy, apparently won his party's nomination. He will thus begin his first six-year term this November. There is no Democratic opponent.

Mr. Henderson's vote was 14,246 to 5,903 for his nearest competitor, James J. Cox, Boston lawyer.

Willard E. Everett won the Norfolk County Clerk of Courts nomination by 14,877 votes to 7,950 for Heslip E. Sutherland, Vice-Chairman of the Quincy, Mass., School Committee. No Democrat ran.

Men renominated without opposition, slated for re-election also without a contest, include the following:

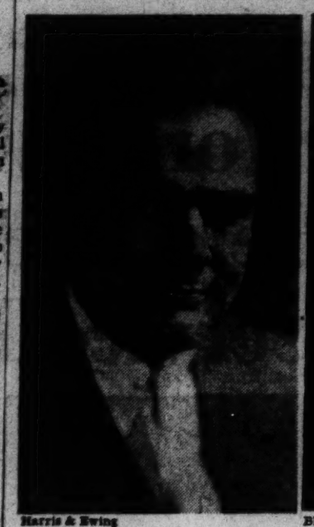
Arthur W. Sullivan (D), for 18 years Suffolk County Register of Probate and Insolvency, nominated for a fourth six-year term in the $6,500-a-year post.

Loring P. Jordan (R), for 17 years Middlesex County Register of Provate, nominated for a third six-year term in the $6,500 post.

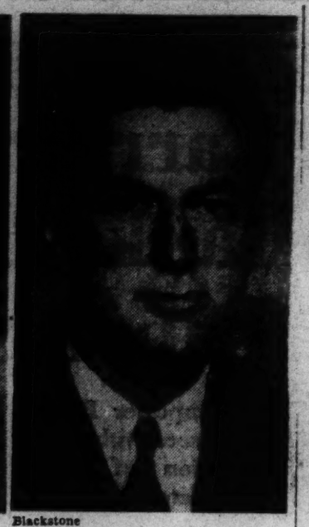
Frederick A. Leavitt (R), for 19 years Norfolk County Commissioner, nominated for a fifth four-year term in the $3,000 post.

Charles P. Howard (R), nominated for his first regular term as Treasurer of Middlesex County, after filling a vacancy since 1938 in the $6,300 post.

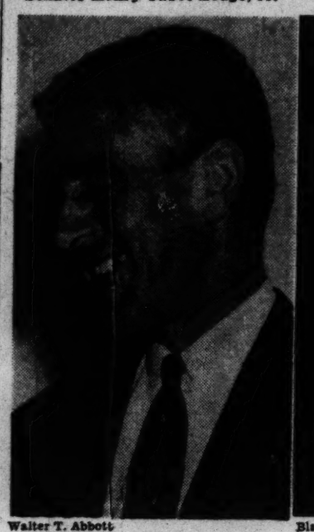
Ralph D. Pettingell (R), for 10 years Treasurer of Norfolk County, nominated for his second six-year term in the $4,800 post.



Harris & Ewing
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.



Blackstone
Rep. Joseph E. Casey



Walter T. Abbott
Gov. Leverett Saltonstall

Blackstone
Roger L. Putnam

Senator Lodge and Representative Casey yesterday won the Republican and Democratic nominations, respectively, for the United States Senate. Governor Saltonstall was unopposed for renomination and will oppose Mr. Putnam, Mayor of Springfield, winner of the Democratic nomination, in November.

20,000 Night ARP Workers Answer Pre-Dawn Raid Test

Air raid sirens burst upon the pre-dawn stillness and awakened 270,000 persons—90 per cent of the population—in 14 cities and towns of the Newton District Warning Center Area this morning, civilian defense officials reported.

The test, designed to find out how effective the sirens would be in the dead of the night, proved that the populace could be adequately warned and that ARP personnel could be easily mobilized even if an air raid found Massachusetts sound asleep.

In Newtonville and Watertown, several thousand persons were awakened twice—once by mistake at 1 a. m., when the sirens first blew, and again at 4:10 a. m., when the ARP mobilization signal blasted forth its eerie cry.

Several hundred wardens who had pulled out of bed once, at 1 o'clock, and who had then gone back to sleep, had to arise all over again, dress, and report out on the streets for duty.

The blackout from 4:40 to 5:10 a. m. was "virtually complete" during the last 20 minutes of that time, Kenneth Miner, Director of Area C, Region V, declared.

He said that the Newton Warning Center found it could get 20,000 of its night ARP workers on duty—or 85 per cent—without touching the telephone.

It was a mistake in interpretation of the time schedule which resulted in the false alarm, he said.

How Boston Voted

(Complete)

Republican

Senator

*Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	14,875
Courtenay Crocker	2,494

Treasurer

Laurence Curtis	9,936
Sybil H. Holmes	3,146
Wallace E. Stearns	1,811
Edgar A. French	1,603
Richard E. Johnston	1,528

Democratic

Senator

Joseph E. Casey	43,220
John F. Fitzgerald	36,736
Joseph Lee	17,968
Daniel H. Coakley	7,248

Governor

Roger L. Putnam	57,073
Francis E. Kelly	51,726

Secretary of State

Joseph J. Buckley	63,473
John D. O'Brien	26,299
Leo A. Gosselin	7,140

Treasurer

Francis X. Hurley	62,899
William F. Hurley	24,406
Thomas E. Barry	22,087
John F. Welch	8,754

Auditor

*Thomas J. Buckley	66,568
Leo D. Walsh	30,357

*Incumbent.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Museum Treasures" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion as conducted by Miss Alice Maginnis of the Museum staff. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

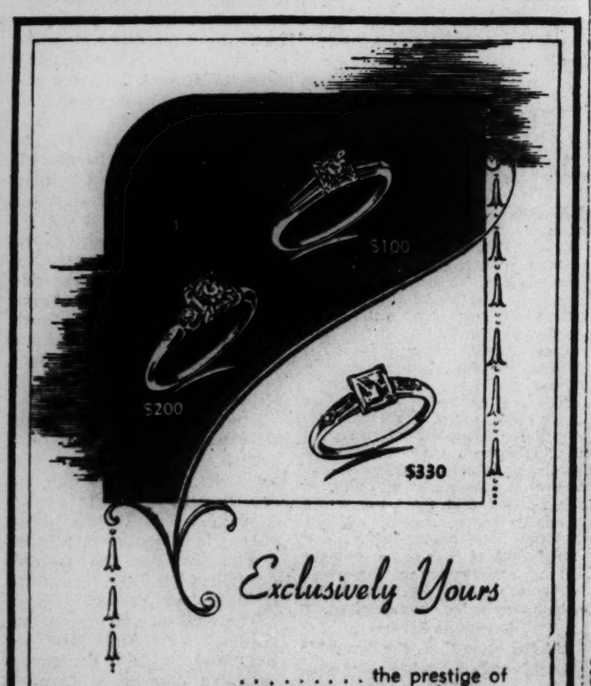
Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight from that of last night. Continued high humidity. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:17 p. m., height 10.4 feet. Thursday, 4:50 a. m.; height 9.3 feet. Wednesday light all vehicles by 7:24 p. m.



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How Bay State Towns Voted

City—Town	United States Senator — Republican: Crocker	Lodge	United States Senator — Democrat: Casey	Coakley	Fitz'd	Lee	Governor — Democrat: Kelly	Putnam
Abington	19	220	66	3	38	6	36	89
Acton	30	160	15	0	30	1	10	15
Acushnet	5	67	37	1	6	6	28	27
Adams	97	689	316	20	27	30	83	135
Agawam	12	115	59	19	32	15	35	101
Alford	4	23	6	0	0	1	3	3
Amesbury	35	340	83	8	48	20	83	99
Amherst	87	436	38	5	16	5	13	41
Andover	94	779	95	9	68	18	80	122
Arlington	305	1883	438	19	387	76	261	681
Ashburnham	23	85	11	0	2	..	3	14
Ashby	8	46	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ashfield	2	22	3	1	1	1	2	3
Ashland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Athol	46	529	75	18	3	4	24	70
ATTLEBORO	97	429	183	16	23	6	36	88
Auburn	..	..	47	1	14	9	32	40
Avon	1	89	21	0	12	4	..	32
Ayer	22	102	31	3	11	3	17	26
Barnstable	49	567	43	3	25	4	33	41
Barre	11	107	129	1	5	3	71	38
Becket	1	27	5	4	2	4	7	10
Bedford	13	114	7	0	10	5	9	14
Belchertown	3	77	10	3	3	1	1	16
Bellingham	1	39	281	7	34	9	86	259
Belmont	303	1,847	284	6	232	26	98	440
Berkeley	3	36	5	0	2	0	1	2
Berlin	5	84	1	0	3	0	1	3
Bernardston	4	36	1	1	2	1	3	1
BEVERLY	362	2,804	180	13	89	27	144	188
Billerica	25	242	35	6	61	15	71	72
Blackstone	8	36	488	0	102	13	102	497
Blandford	2	40	2	0	0	0	0	3
Bolton	2	46	8	0	2	0	5	6
BOSTON	3,404	14,785	43,220	7,248	36,736	17,968	51,726	57,073
Bourne	16	168	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boxborough	9	20	4	0	1	0	4	1
Boxford	7	51	1	0	0	2	3	1
Boylston	11	53	4	0	0	0	2	3
Braintree	189	1,368	66	11	70	13	66	92
Brewster	14	63	1	0	1	1	2	1
Bridgewater	31	496	33	1	1	5	24	33
Brimfield	2	62	0	0	0	0	2	10
BROCKTON	343	2,332	1,218	204	986	342	1,470	1,387
Brookfield	1	30	6	0	7	2	5	14
Brookline	1,186	3,698	622	89	540	133	524	816
Buckland	104	105	5	1	2	2	1	11
Burlington	3	83	77	7	24	3	37	35
CAMBRIDGE	625	3,365	4,614	698	4,482	1,489	4,589	7,209
Canton	52	389	72	9	97	10	68	80
Carlisle	3	38	1	0	0	1	1	1
Carver	9	65	1	0	0	1	0	1
Charlemont	2	34	6	0	1	1	7	6
Charlton	3	64	22	1	4	0	17	9
Chatham	50	380	4	1	3	5	11	4
Chelmsford	22	391	38	6	24	11	31	52
CHELSEA	86	668	1,085	468	1,075	511	1,982	2,003
Cheshire	4	85	22	2	2	5	15	34
Chester	1	19	6	1	2	2	2	10
Chesterfield	1	23	1	0	0	0	2	1
CHICOPEE	300	1,368	755	464	394	175	643	1,384
Chilmark	4	98	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clarksburg	7	73	3	2	5	5	8	12
Clinton	446	535	1,786	18	416	31	760	1,284
Cohasset	32	138	22	3	16	5	16	30
Colrain	2	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concord	229	484	70	2	86	7	45	88
Conway	4	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cummington	5	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalton	28	289	33	4	12	4	19	36
Danvers	72	640	44	7	33	12	39	62
Dartmouth	17	211	24	11	15	11	43	25
Dedham	345	1,052	106	7	89	37	108	138
Deerfield	41	140	13	0	2	2	2	18
Dennis	23	298	8	1	5	4	10	7
Dighton	6	128	6	3	7	3	12	7
Douglas	15	177	59	0	3	4	38	20
Dover	38	106	12	0	8	0	5	15
Dracut	44	387	22	7	19	8	30	29
Dudley	7	46	84	11	12	10	60	58
Dunstable	1	29	0	0	0	0	2	0
Duxbury	16	110	1	0	2	4	2	8
E. Bridgewater	20	298	15	0	7	6	16	15
East Brookfield	1	20	7	3	2	0	4	9
Eastham	5	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Easthampton	18	160	26	4	5	6	11	35
E. Longmeadow	9	126	32	5	18	7	15	60
Easton	17	133	14	1	18	..	11	29
Edgartown	25	257	10	2	9	10	20	13
Egremont	13	100	4	0	1	3	3	5
Erving	..	..	6	0	3	3	3	8
Essex	12	68	3	2	4	7	7	7
EVERETT	152	2,463	680	114	733	268	853	1,029
Fairhaven	39	396	43	13	26	16	61	44
FALL RIVER	575	3,070	2,372	641	1,866	878	3,782	2,853
Falmouth	35	141	23	2	13	6	19	25
FITCHBURG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	0	10	1	0	0	1	1	0
Foxborough	10	116	..	..	..	..	6	14
Framingham	108	938	371	11	145	28	266	302
Franklin	6	121	36	6	17	8	28	44
Freetown	3	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
GARDNER	45	540	492	6	59	40	278	310
Gay Head	..	..	2	0	2	1	5	0
Georgetown	10	99	5	1	4	2	2	9
Gill	16	92	1	0	0	0	2	0
GLOUCESTER	67	591	60	5	55	18	63	85
Goshen	6	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gosnold	0	23	3	0	0	0	4	0
Grafton	14	173	34	3	19	19	35	40
Granby	2	..	2	1	3	1	3	4
Granville	1	16	1	2	3	3	5	4
Gt. Barrington	55	542	87	17	14	10	77	64
Greenfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groton	80	266	22	2	9	1	24	14
Groveland	15	102	5	3	6	8	12	9
Hadley	8	19	10	1	4	2	1	16
Halifax	6	42	1	1	6	1	4	5
Hamilton	..	..	10	1	5	1	10	8
Hampden	44	305	9	1	2	2	4	12
Hancock	2	31	2	2	3	0	4	2
Hanover	29	94	4	1	4	1	4	7
Hanson	13	230	8	2	4	3	6	11
Hardwick	2	60	139	1	14	3	29	121
Harvard	21	48	16	1	2	3	11	10
Harwich	18	198	10	0	2	0	6	8
Hatfield	1	15	14	..	7	4	8	18
HAVERHILL	262	2,639	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawley	..	..	553	180	429	190	858	616
Heath	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hingham	88	236	37	0	16	8	17	41
Hinsdale	7	65	23	8	2	2	11	27
Holbrook	41	417	38	4	22	7	25	34
Holden	65	630	34	1	5	2	19	37
Holland	3	14	9	0	0	0	4	5
Holliston	8	101	31	2	14	3	18	22
HOLYOKE	152	1,968	1,821	347	1,882	318	1,682	3,039
Hopedale	10	131	2	0	5	0	2	5
Hopkinton	10	191	86	1	43	5	49	85
Hubbardston	10	100	7	0	3	0	6	3
Hudson	9	135	183	4	94	20	183	128
Hull	6	109	37	0	33	6	16	43
Huntington	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ipswich	36	302	16	5	13	4	21	17
Kingston	..	..	6	1	10	1	5	16
Lakeville	0	49	3	0	1	0	3	1
Lancaster	17	150	32	1	9	3	18	30
Lanesborough	36	282	3	3	6	2	9	7
LAWRENCE	302	1,586	4,490	630	271	962	5,031	4,485
Lee	17	170	102	9	11	18	33	133
Leicester	11	74	96	2	14	5	43	73
Lenox	38	300	94	16	21	12	82	107
LEOMINSTER	39	479	461	6	76	29	280	260
Leverett	0	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lexington	137	787	60	1	53	12	55	69
Leyden	2	25	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	60	67	6	0	8	4	5	13
Littleton	0	72	6	0	0	0	3	3
Longmeadow	93	854	45	6	35	7	18	78
LOWELL	338	3,966	3,516	535	3,078	1,100	3,739	5,139
Ludlow	..	..	46	10	20	10	23	79
Lunenberg	16	95	22	0	1	1	9	13
LYNN	300	4,146	2,749	346	2,146	822	3,144	3,198
Lynnfield	29	225	18	2	14	2	21	16
MALDEN	36	196	852	133	915	277	1,247	973
Manchester	48	485	16	1	20	5	21	20
Mansfield	115	715	69	8	43	13	34	107
Marblehead	23	48	1	2	3	0	4	2
Marion	36	408	805	10	362	89	383	429
MARLBORO	22	152	2	0	5	1	1	6
Marshfield	0	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mashpee	2	18	3	0	0	0	0	3
Mattapoisett	28	198	155	3	49	8	118	97
Maynard	20	81	16	0	10	3	9	20
Medfield	318	2,802	1,377	130	1,047	365	1,130	1,734
MEDFORD	..	..	81	6	38	6	..	..
Medway	458	3,619	130	22	101	23	..	..
MELROSE	..	..	7	0	4	0	3	4
Mendon	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meridan	12	171	13	3	10	4	16	15
Merrimac	..	..	225	82	185	63	366	261
Methuen	18	459	39	1	24	6	38	36
Middleborough	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlefield	8	108	0	15	..	6	12	15
Middleton	134	760	499	31	212	34	495	336
Milford	7	85	88	3	23	8	73	80
Millbury	6	78	9	2	23	4	13	27
Millis	3	13	82	2	18	2	33	41
Millville	343	1,381	299	7	230	44	184	433
Milton	..	..	3	0	0	0	1	2
Monroe	12	118	24	2	10	2	13	27
Monson	14	156	67	2	23	5	18	84
Montague	8	86	3	1	1	1	1	6
Monterey	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	1	24	3	1	0	0	4	0
Mt. Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nahant	36	217	30	1	17	8	18	40
Nantucket	28	341	12	4	12	7	27	15
Natick	..	..	305	8	134	8	161	188
Needham	335	740	40	1	28	6	30	54
New Ashford	..	4	3	1	0	0	0	4
N. BEDFORD	814	3,722	1,362	212	738	392	2,137	894
New Braintree	2	12	4	0	0	0	2	3
N. Marlborough	10	72	0	1	0	2	3	11
New Salem	3	36	6	0	1	0	4	4
Newbury	27	93	13	1	0	0	6	18
NEWBURYPT	133	1,197	115	19	89	30	184	112
NEWTON	1,000	3,128	868	31	383	81	346	730
Norfolk	3	39	14	0	4	3	7	13
NO. ADAMS	..	..	232	46	138	77	303	277
NORTHAMPTON	113	863	314	31	98	40	..	..
No. Andover	27	364	68	8	58	18	73	88
No. Attleboro	32	447	83	1	28	4	39	34
Northborough	9	73	11	1	3	0	5	10
Northbridge	41	278	47	14	8	7	32	41
No. Brookfield	8	81	32	0	7	3	11	31
Northfield	33	196	5	0	1	2	1	6
North Reading	..	..	18	3	30	4	22	28
Norton	11	131	6	1	7	3	11	7
Norwell	37	166	6	1	0	0	3	4
Norwood	84	667	177	19	100	35	117	231
Oak Bluffs	34	302	9	3	16	1	30	9
Oakham	..	..	7	0	1	1	5	4
Orange	37	427	8	6	5	4	9	10
Orleans	16	167	3	0	0	0	3	1
Otis	1	25	3	0	1	0	0	3
Oxford	11	89	163	7	19	15	134	87
Palmer	19	364	188	6	36	12	47	189
Paxton	4	80	4	0	2	0	3	4
PEABODY	37	821	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham	4	32	0	..	..	..	0	0
Pembroke	16	149	6	0	4	0	4	7
Pepperell	15	128	35	0	2	0	5	18
Peru	1	16	3	0	2	0	2	3
Petersham	24	79	18	0	1	1	0	26

City—Town	United States Senator — Republican: Crocker	Lodge	United States Senator — Democrat: Casey	Coakley	Fitz'd	Lee	Governor — Democrat: Kelly	Putnam
Phillipston	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
PITTSFIELD	..	..	1,891	239	817	189	1,143	1,660
Plainfield	2	12	0	0	1	0	1	0
Plainville	4	74	1	0	2	0	2	1
Plymouth	90	830	38	8	34	10	46	36
Plympton	2	55	1	0	3	0	1	3
Princeton	1	44	1	0	3	0	1	3
Provincetown	8	121	10	1	10	2	20	13
QUINCY	749	5,332	726	73	742	220	834	975
Randolph	20	385	77	8	84	22	62	14
Raynham	4	71	7	0	4	0	5	4
Reading	140	1,171	41	9	37	..	12	..
Rehoboth	3	84	1	0	4	..	1	4
REVERE	134	1,116	653	113	396	215	724	853
Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochester	..	..	1	1	1	0	1	1
Rockland	16	229	62	0	34	9	75	61
Rockport	19	181	5	3	5	4	16	9
Rowe	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowley	10	75	4	1	3	1	3	6
Royalston	0	29	14	0	2	1	4	13
Russell	3	39	1	0	0	2	0	3
Rutland	15	260	36	1	2	1	21	37
SALEM	283	2,977	713	112	648	302	789	1,043
Salisbury	12	93	5	2	6	4	10	7
Sandisfield	1	13	1	0	1	0	2	2
Sandwich	3	48	5	3	11	4	9	14
Saugus	87	1,160	67	10	67	29	101	82
Savoy	2	23	0	2	1	1	11	6
Scituate	21	143	13	1	16	4	13	21
Seekonk	5	75	3	2	1	1	2	1
Sharon	90	807	19	2	25	4	28	29
Sheffield	26	153	10	2	2	0	7	9
Shelburne	16	201	1	0	2	2	8	1
Shelborn	16	33	3	0	2	0	3	1
Shirley	5	38	22	0	2	0	4	21
Shrewsbury	32	228	84	3	6	8	48	56
Shutesbury	0	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	18	172	39	2	23	16	23	34
SOMERVILLE	291	3,365	3,208	319	3,747	899	3,923	4,887
Southampton	3	60	3	0	3	0	1	6
Southborough	..	..	23	1	5	3	11	23
Southbridge	16	82	215	10	50	38

Defeat of Jenks in New Hampshire Removes Another Isolationist Congressman

Herter and Curley Winners In Congressional Districts

True to pre-primary predictions and in line with the general national trend toward renomination of incumbents, only one of the 11 Massachusetts Representatives in Congress failed to gain renomination in yesterday's primaries.

The sole exception was Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge, who, gerrymandered out of his old Ninth District by legislative reapportionment of Congressional districts, undertook the proved impossible task of beating former Gov. James M. Curley in the Eleventh District, always powerful Curley territory.

The other 10 Representatives seeking new terms gained renomination. In fact only four of the 10 had any primary opposition. The remaining four of Massachusetts' present 15 Representatives in Congress did not stand for renomination. They were Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton who won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator; Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville, now a Federal judge; Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston, who found the new Tenth District too anti-isolationist for him, and Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston, Eleventh District.

The Congressional contests are reported by districts as follows:

First District

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Stockbridge, 29 years a member of the National House, joined the ranks of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists who have won renomination, when he turned aside the primary challenge of Raymond L. Buell of Richmond, former President of the Foreign Policy Association.

The Treadway margin was nearly 2 to 1, as the Congressional veteran's strong political organization overwhelmed Mr. Buell's argument that a strong Congress composed of internationally minded members was of prime importance.

To battle Representative Treadway in the election, the Democrats nominated Frank Hurley of Holyoke, former State Senator, by a wide margin over Michael E. Mannix of Holyoke.

With only one precinct missing, the G. O. P. totals were: Treadway, 10,859; Buell, 6,865. The Democratic results with seven precincts missing were: Hurley, 4,412, Mannix, 2,927.

Second District

Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Springfield was nominated without opposition. John J. Granfield, brother of Judge William J. Granfield, Mr. Clason's predecessor, also was unopposed for the Democratic nomination. Representative Clason is seeking a fourth term.

Third District

Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, emerged the winner in an eight-man contest for the Democratic nomination to succeed Representative Casey. Through a well-financed campaign, he led his nearest opponent, John S. Derham of Uxbridge, former Assistant Attorney General by a substantial margin.

State Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford was close behind Mr. Derham.

The Democratic results were:

Philbin, 4,013 votes; Derham, 2,076; Casey, 2,024; Paul G. Gearan of Fitchburg, 1,090; Francis E. Cassidy of Webster, 999; James J. McDonald of Clinton, former Secretary to Representative Casey, 579; Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, former State Representative, 550, and Edward A. Ryan of Worcester, 155.

The Republican nomination, as anticiapted, went to Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg in a four-man field. Backed by most G. O. P. leaders in the district, who hope to wrest the territory from the Democratic Party despite its preponderance of Democratic voters, Mr. Woollacott was an easy winner.

The G. O. P. vote was:

Woollacott, 6,285; Carroll H. Balcom of Clinton, 1,276; Charles C. Murdock of Marlboro, 863, and Walter A. Cheslak, 612.

Fourth District

To oppose Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Worcester, unopposed for the G.O.P. nomination, the Democrats nominated John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester.

Just as the Republicans hope to capture the third District so the Democrats are hoping to seize the Fourth District from Representative Holmes who has been under fire as an isolationist.

The vote was:

Sullivan, 4,599; Frank J. McGrail of Worcester, 2,302; Stephen F. Loughlin of Worcester, 2,018, and Edmund S. Haverty of Waltham, 1,024.

Fifth District

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell overwhelmed Harry L. Caldwell, Winchester retired businessman, by piling up a 16,199 to 2,023 margin to gain her tenth nomination. The G. O. P. nomination is tantamount to election inasmuch as no official Democratic candidate was presented. However, the Democratic State Committee had promised to enter a woman sticker candidate.

Sixth District

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Salem was unopposed for his fourth nomination. In the election he will face his 1940 opponent, James D. Burns of Salem, who led a three-man Democratic field. However, Mr. Bates' re-election in November is anticipated by political observers.

The Democratic vote was:

Burns, 3,356; Leander H. Caswell of Haverhill, 1,537, and Arthur Hovey Teague, of Salem, 649.

Seventh District

Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, seeking election to his first full term, had no opposition for the Democratic nomination. In November he will meet a sticker candidate for the G. O. P. nomination. So strongly Democratic is the district, however, that Representative Lane's re-election is considered certain.

Representative Lane was elected in December, 1941, to complete the unexpired term of the late Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn.

Eighth District

As forecast, Angier L. Goodwin, former President of the Massachusetts Senate, won the Republican nomination in a seven-man contest.

Frederick T. McDermott of Medford, former State Representative, captured the Democratic nomination from two opponents.

Frequent charges have been made that the Eighth District was transformed from Democratic to Republican territory by legislative reapportionment to make the district safe for Mr. Goodwin.

As expected, Mr. Goodwin was given a close race by William S. Howe of Somerville, the 1934 and 1936 G. O. P. nominee.

The Republican vote was:

Goodwin, 7,633 votes; Howe, 6,569; William A. Hastings, former Mayor of Malden, 3,509; Alonzo B. Cook, of Somerville, former State Auditor, 2,424; John J. Irwin, former Mayor of Medford, 2,272; Lawrence Mitchell of Medford, 812, and Lester W. Bowen of Somerville, 359.

The Democratic results were:

McDermott, 5,105; Edward A. Ryan of Somerville, former State Representative, 4,459, and Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Stoneham, 960.

Ninth District

Duplicating the Second District situation, there were no nomination contests in the Ninth District. Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Barnstable, had no opposition in seeking his 12th Representative nomination, while George F. Backus of New Bedford, the Democratic nominee in 1940, was again unopposed for his party's nomination.

Tenth District

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, easily won the Republican nomination to succeed Representative Tinkham. Mr. Herter originally entered the contest to oppose Mr. Tinkham, who had a 100 per cent isolationist record, but the latter decided to retire rather than face certain defeat.

If Mr. Herter and Mr. Goodwin, in the Eighth District, are elected, Congress will have as members the two presiding officers of the 1941 Massachusetts Legislature.

The Republican vote was:

Herter, 8,130 votes; Charles Ellsworth Hazen fo Boston, 1,071, and Matthew Luce, Jr., of Brookline, 949.

The Democratic nomination went to William A. Carey, Boston City Councilor, by a four to one margin. The Democratic results were:

Carey, 13,194 votes; Thomas A. Moran of Boston, 3,345; Mrs. Helen Moran Arata of Newton, 1,595, and Charles H. Dillworth of Boston, 1,043.

Eleventh District

After four successive defeats for major office, former Governor Curley finally gained a victory by winning the Democratic nomination, tantamount to election, in the Eleventh District. The district has always been strong Curley territory and the handicap proved too much for Representative Eliot, young New Dealer, who conducted a personal contact campaign in an effort to win in a strange field.

Despite the fact that Mr. Curley is out of favor with the Roosevelt Administration and Mr. Eliot is considered a Rooseveltian favorite, the district gave the former Governor a comfortable majority.

Thus in January Mr. Curley will return to Congress from which he resigned more than 28 years ago after he was elected to his first mayoral term.

Vincent Mottola of Boston was unopposed for the Republican nomination which is valueless in the heavily Democratic district.

The Democratic results were:

Curley, 26,513 votes; Eliot, 19,547, and J. Ralph Granara, 1,514.

Twelfth District

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader, had no trouble gaining Democratic renomination which is tantamount to election in this district. He devoted his primary campaign time to aiding Representative Casey obtain the senatorial nomination and to backing former Gov. Louis J. Brann in his unsuccessful drive for a Representative in Congress nomination.

The G. O. P. nomination went to Francis P. O'Neill of Boston, unopposed.

Mr. McCormack received 37,060 votes, John J. Concannon of Boston, 6,920 votes, and Joseph A. O'Bryan, of Boston, 4,233.

Thirteenth District

To oppose Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton, who had no G. O. P. contestant, the Democrats nominated Francis H. Foy of Quincy. The vote was Foy, 3,591 votes; Andrew T. Clancy of Brockton, 2,977; Leo A. Reardon of Boston, 2,434, and Alfred Gross of Boston, 1,200.

Fourteenth District

State Representative Terrance J. Lomax (D) of Fall River will carry the hopes of Democrats and Massachusetts C. I. O. leaders in a drive to defeat Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of North Attleboro, House Minority Leader, in the election.

Representative Lomax won the Democratic nomination over two opponents, while Mr. Martin was unopposed for renomination.

The C. I. O. will stage a special convention of C. I. O. representatives in the Fourteenth District next Sunday to formulate plans to combat Representative Martin in the election as a symbol of isolationism within the Republican party. However, to beat Mr. Martin will be a tough task, in view of the fact that the district was made more heavily Republican by the 1941 legislative redistricting.

In the Democratic primary Representative Lomax polled 4,585 votes, Harold E. Cole of Taunton, 1940 nominee, 2,094, and Arthur E. Seagrave of Fall River, 1,744.

Bridges, Blood Victorious In N. H. Primary

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 16 (AP)—U. S. Senator Styles Bridges and Gov. Robert O. Blood, both Republicans, pointed their political guns toward the November election today after winning renomination by substantial margins in one of the quietest New Hampshire primaries in recent years.

Polling the largest vote of any candidate in yesterday's Granite State balloting, Senator Bridges drew for his November opponent a one-time Republican cohort, Francis P. Murphy, who succeeded him in the Governor's chair in 1936.

Mr. Murphy served two terms as Republican Governor and then was out of the political wars for two years before severing his G. O. P. ties to become Democratic Senatorial candidate.

Representative Arthur B. Jenks, who was seeking renomination from the First Congressional District, conceded defeat at the hands of Chester E. Merrow.

Representative Foster Stearns, Republican, coasted to an easy win for renomination in the Second Congressional District.

Senator Bridges engaged in little campaigning to gain a lop-sided victory over Arthur J. Gruenler, a textile worker with no political experience.

Governor Blood conducted his bid for renomination on strictly State issues, while his opponent, State Senate President William McKinley Cole, verbally attacked the Chief Executive's two-year administration.

Mr. Murphy dubbed himself a "Roosevelt" candidate in parrying the accusations of his opponent, Democratic National Committeeman Alvin A. Lucier, that he deserted the Republican ranks because he could not get the Republican nomination.

Mr. Stearns scarcely campaigned against two newcomers, Rita Collyer and Nelson M. Cook.

The vote (complete except for one town) gave: Bridges, 37,167; Gruenler, 3,000; Murphy, 15,566; Lucier, 7,484; Blood, 27,924; Cole, 13,953. In the Second District, the vote (with two towns missing) was: Stearns, 15,171; Rita Collyer, 2,124; Nelson M. Cook, 1,732.

William J. Neal is the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was unopposed, as were Thomas A. Murray and Henry J. Proulx, Democratic nominees for United States House seats in the First and Second Districts, respectively.

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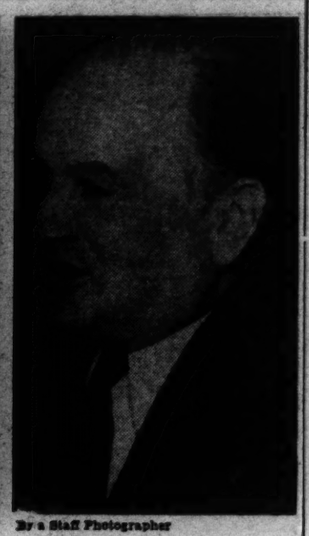
Styles Bridges

Renominated for the U. S. Senate by New Hampshire Republicans.



By a Staff Photographer

Francis P. Murphy

Nominated by New Hampshire Democrats to oppose Senator Bridges.

White Disclaims Statement to A.P.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP)—A statement attributed to Thomas B. White, President of the Cambridge Local, 20502, of the Soap, Glycerine, and Edible Oil Workers Union (American Federation of Labor), challenging the War Labor Board's refusal to sanction a general wage increase at Lever Brothers soap manufacturing plant was given to the Associated Press by a man who misrepresented himself to be Mr. White.

Mr. White said he had never made any public statement concerning the Board's decision and had not discussed the Union's position on future action.

The man, who on Sept. 4 claimed he was Mr. White, said that the Union would reopen demands for a 10 per cent increase when its present contract expired, adding that the War Labor Board was not functioning to labor's satisfaction and asserting that "we'll go back to the old strike method of settling this issue and not depend on the Board."

Canadians Help With Maine Spuds

VAN BUREN, Maine, Sept. 16 (AP)—About 400 Canadians, both men and women, had crossed the international boundary here last night to help harvest Aroostook County's potato crop.

Charles E. Gray, chief immigraton officer here, said most of the pickers were from New Brunswick and a few were from Quebec. More were arriving from Quebec today.

More than 50 farmers from all parts of Aroostook, which produces annually about one-tenth of the nation's potatoes, were at this border town to engage harvesters.

The usual pay was 10 cents a barrel and board, and it was estimated that Canadians would earn $200,000 or more in helping to relieve the county's serious local labor shortage.

The American and Canadian Governments have agreed to let 750 Canadians come into Maine for 30 days to join harvest crews.

Bay State Congressional Nominees

Republican

District
1—*Allen T. Treadway.
2—*Charles R. Clason.
3—Alfred Woollacott.
4—*Pehr G. Holmes.
5—*Edith Nourse Rogers.
6—*George J. Bates.
7—Nomination undecided. Representative Lane, on stickers, leading Charles F. Haywood.
8—Angier L. Goodwin.
9—*Charles L. Gifford.
10—Christian A. Herter.
11—Vincent Mottola.
12—Francis P. O'Neill.
13—*Richard B. Wigglesworth.
14—*Joseph William Martin, Jr.

Democratic

District
1—Frank Hurley.
2—John J. Granfield.
3—Philip J. Philbin.
4—John S. Sullivan.
5—No nomination.
6—James D. Burns.
7—*Thomas J. Lane.
8—Frederick T. McDermott.
9—George F. Backus.
10—William A. Carey.
11—James M. Curley.
12—*John W. McCormack.
13—Francis H. Foy.
14—Terrance J. Lomax, Jr.

*Means incumbent.

Incumbent Concedes Merrow Victory

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Republican voters of southeastern New Hampshire yesterday unseated their isolationist Congressman, Arthur B. Jenks, and thereby brought to three the number of G. O. P. isolationists who will not return to Congress from New England next January.

Mr. Jenks was defeated by Chester E. Merrow, youthful radio news commentator, after a campaign in which his pre-Pearl Harbor voting record was made the target of Mr. Merrow's criticism.

The other isolationists who will not return to Washington next year are: Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, who was defeated for renomination in the June 15 Primaries by Robert Hale, Portland lawyer, and Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, who announced his retirement last spring after a campaign had been launched to oppose him in yesterday's Primary.

Conceded Defeat

Mr. Jenks, through his son, Chester, conceded defeat early today as returns in the closely contested race showed a sustained margin for the young champion of internationalism. The complete vote gave: Merrow, 10,971; Jenks, 10,137.

Representative Jenks, a Manchester banker and former shoe manufacturer, has represented the First Congressional District of New Hampshire for nearly six years. His first term was marked by an election dispute with the Democratic candidate, Alphonse Roy, who finally was seated after Mr. Jenks had served most of the session.

Consistently an opponent of any move that might provoke war, Mr. Jenks voted against fortification of Guam, against any relaxations of the Neutrality Act, against giving lend-lease aid to nations resisting aggression, and against arming American merchant vessels.

Flocked to Support

Mr. Merrow, of Ossipee, a former school teacher and member of the Legislature, had tried to unseat Representative Jenks two years ago, but lost in the Republican primary by 10,000 votes. In the months that followed, he repeatedly assailed Mr. Jenks over the radio for his isolationism, warned that America was in danger and should prepare her defenses and meanwhile should give aid to Great Britain and her allies.

This year, prominent Republicans flocked to support Mr. Merrow after the nation went to war. A committee headed by former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding and Oren V. Henderson, former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, gave him active support. The Congressman appealed to his supporters to come to his defense, told them he had merely "kept my promises to do everything possible to keep us out of war."

The contest was similar in many respects to that over the border in Maine between Representative Oliver and Mr. Hale. Incidentally, Mr. Hale was elected this week to the Oliver seat when he defeated the Democratic candidate, former Gov. Louis J. Brann.

In western Massachusetts, an attempt to defeat a fourth Republican isolationist, Representative Allen T. Treadway, veteran of 29 years in Congress, failed yesterday when Mr. Treadway was renominated over Raymond L. Buell, magazine editor and former President of the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Buell, however, had not concentrated his fire on the isolationism of Mr. Treadway, but offered a broad program of liberal Republicanism in all fields, assailing the orthodox Republican leadership typified by Mr. Treadway. State G. O. P. leaders, although anti-isolationist, privately opposed Mr. Buell.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and several Massachusetts Congressmen with isolationist or semi-isolationist records were renominated yesterday without opposition from their party, but will face criticism from Democratic candidates at the November elections.

© Bachrach

Chester E. Merrow

Who defeated Representative Jenks in the First N. H. District

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE

BOSTON

$45,200 Sale! 4 EXCEPTIONAL OFFERS

AT SAVINGS OF 1/3 TO 1/2

Balance of The Kensington Galleries

Antique Furniture, Some Are Restored, a Few Are Reproductions . . . Silver, China, Glassware, Objets d'Art

FURNITURE		GLASS		CHINA	
Miniature Cabinets	5.00 to 25.00	Hurricane Lamps Pr.	35.00 to 50.00	Copper Lustre Jugs and Vases	3.00 to 15.00
Boston Rockers	20.00 to 35.00	Cased Glass Vases	10.00 to 20.00	Figures	1.50 to 10.00
Hepplewhite Sofa	125.00	Decanters	5.00 to 20.00	Toby Jugs	5.00 to 10.00
Slant Top Desks	50.00 to 150.00	Candelabra Pr.	35.00 to 50.00	Boxes	3.00 to 7.50
Duncan Phyfe Tables	75.00 to 125.00	Old Goblets	1.00 to 2.00	Old Mirrors	5.00 to 125.00
Arm Chairs	39.50 to 75.00	Comports	15.00 to 20.00	Old Lanterns	3.25 to 10.00
Drop Leaf Tables	35.00 to 100.00	Bohemian Vases	5.00 to 15.00	Old Banjo Clocks	75.00 to 85.00
Flower Stands	17.50 to 25.00	Bowls	3.00 to 20.00		
Low Boys	50.00 to 75.00	Lustres	22.50 to 50.00		
Hi Boys	95.00 to 250.00	Bottles	1.00 to 10.00		
Tier Pie Crust Tables	50.00 to 75.00				
Secretaries	175.00 to 295.00				
Martha Washington Chairs	49.50 to 110.00				
Hepplewhite Sideboard	100.00 to 150.00				

Early French Provincial Furniture at ½ Price

Corner Cabinets	150.00	Small Cupboard	95.00	Low Cupboard	50.00
Stand	175.00	Large Cupboard with drawers	125.00	Dresser	150.00
Large Cupboard	195.00				

Direct Import of Fine English Restored Antiques

Hand picked pieces, personally selected by our London Office men from dealers who were anxious to dispose of this stock to protect it from air raid destruction of over a year ago. A most unusual collection of Chippendale, late Sheraton, Regency, and Hepplewhite pieces. Dates range from Circa 1760 to Circa 1830. Authentic antiques, some restored. Only a few of the large selection are listed here.

Duncan Phyfe Tables	75.00 to 250.00	Regency Card Tables Pr.	200.00	Secretary Bookcase	295.00
Chippendale Console Table	125.00	What Not	45.00	2 and 3 Part Hepplewhite Dining Tables	150.00 to 250.00
Sets of Late Sheraton Dining Chairs	75.00 to 295.00	Settee and 3 Elbow Chairs	298.00	Antique Lacquer Chairs Set	75.00
6 Antique Cane Seat Chairs Set	75.00	Foot Stools	15.00 to 35.00	Rosewood Fire Screen	25.00
Patchwork Quilt	29.50				

Collection of Sheffield and English Plated Silver

Tea Sets	10.00 to 475.00	Platters	10.00 to 85.00	Platter Covers	10.00 to 95.00
Cruets	22.50 to 75.00	Epergnes	95.00 to 150.00	Inkstands	15.00 to 75.00
Coasters Ea.	10.00 to 30.00	Serving Pieces	2.50 to 95.00	Vases	10.00 to 35.00
Candlesticks Pr.	10.00 to 50.00	Entree Dishes	15.00 to 75.00	Silver Miniatures	5.00 to 25.00
Trays	17.50 to 195.00	Tea and Coffee Urns	25.00 to 200.00	3-Pc. Silver Tea Set	295.00
Old Silver Tea Pots	75.00 to 95.00				

Plus 10% Federal Tax on All Silver

CONVENIENT LOCATION ON JORDAN'S STREET FLOOR ANNEX

Sorry, No Mail or Phone Orders Filled

Be Early . . . Many Are Rare One-of-a-Kind Pieces . . . Subject to Prior Sale . . . All Sales Final

Movie Prospects for Boston—Unity Grows Fast at Boston Apprentices' Club

Third Week for 'Holiday Inn'; Sixth for 'Pride of Yankees'

"Holiday Inn," Irving Berlin's musical film, is announced for a third week at the Metropolitan, and thus becomes the fourth picture to run that long at this 5,000-seat house. The other three pictures which have stayed three weeks at the Metropolitan are "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Reap the Wild Wind," and "To the Shores of Tripoli." Of these, "Alexander's Ragtime Band" holds the record for gross receipts, but it looks now as though it would be surpassed by "Holiday Inn."

No film has ever run for four weeks at the Metropolitan and it is doubtful if "Holiday Inn" will be held that long, according to information at the theater, for other pictures are waiting their turn for showing. "Wake Island" was expected to open Thursday and is now being held back for another week. After that will come "The Pied Piper," film version of Nevill Shute's story about children fleeing from the Nazis, and the irascible gentleman who helped them escape to England.

'Sixth and Final' Now

"Pride of the Yankees," which is Samuel Goldwyn's film tribute to Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees, has done so well during the past week at the Keith Memorial that a sixth and final week has been added to what had been announced as a fifth and final one. Another week has been scheduled too for the companion feature, "Flying With Music," in which Marjorie Woodworth and George Givot are the principal players.

Beery and Miss Main

"Jackass Mail," a Western comedy starring Wallace Beery with Marjorie Main in a featured role, heads the new program coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. In the cast are J. Carrol Naish, Darryl Hickman, William Haade, Dick Curtis, Hobart Cavanaugh, and Joe Yule.

The companion feature will be "Sweetheart of the Fleet," with Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Woodbury, and Brenda and Cobina.

A third item of interest on the program will be "The Battle of Midway," a two-reel Technicolor record of the combat, edited by John Ford, who is now in the Navy and who himself helped to operate one camera during the battle.

Song and Dance

"Give Out Sisters," a musical, is scheduled to head the program at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. The Andrews Sisters are featured in a cast which includes Charles Butterworth, now on the stage in "Count Me In"; Grace McDonald, who was here a couple of seasons ago in "Very Warm for May"; Dan Dailey, Jr., Walter Catlett, and William Frawley.

"Tombstone," the companion feature, is a Western with a cast that includes Richard Dix, Frances Gifford, and Edgar Buchanan.

Abbott and Costello

"Pardon My Sarong," with Abbott and Costello, Virginia Bruce, Robert Paige, Lionel Atwill, and Leif Erikson in the cast, comes Friday to the screen at the RKO-Boston. Bill Robinson will head the stage show.

At the Fine Arts

A return engagement of "Monastery," edited by the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., who is also narrator, starts today at the Fine Arts Theater. The co-feature will be "Annie Laurie" with Will Fyffe, the Scottish comedian.

At the Exeter

The current films at the Exeter will continue through the rest of the week. One of them is "The Magnificent Ambersons," Orson Welles' production from Booth Tarkington's novel, with Dolores Costello, Joseph Cotten, and Tim Holt in the cast. The other is "Flight Lieutenant," with Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes, and Pat O'Brien.

South Boston Man New Defendant In 'Gas' Book Action

Federal agents continue to round up alleged violators of the gasoline rationing regulations in the Metropolitan Boston area, who are scheduled to appear Sept. 28 for hearing at the Federal Building. Latest activity swelled the number that have thus far been arraigned to 26, the last being Samuel A. Marotta, of 538 East Sixth Street, South Boston, a barber, who was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall on charges of receiving stolen Government property and misusing gasoline rationing coupons.

Assistant United States Attorney Edward D. Hassan said that investigation by Office of Price Administration inspectors and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents disclosed that the defendant purchased "A" books and "C" books, with 284 and 192 coupons respectively, for $1.50 and $2 a book. The defendant resold them at $2 to $4 each, Mr. Hassan declared, in referring to him as one of the ringleaders in the sale of stolen "gas" rationing books.

Lamour Selling Nets $3,000,000 More for Bonds

With the golden touch of Hollywood, Dorothy Lamour sweeping through five Massachusetts cities yesterday, picked up more than $3,000,000 in subscriptions to War Savings Bonds and Stamps to add to the $16,500,000 which her New England campaign has already coaxed into the United States Treasury.

Starting out from Boston at nine o'clock in the morning, the film star stopped in Everett to garner $300,000 in War Bond subscriptions. From there she went on to Lynn where a cheering crowd of 20,000 greeted her and showed its appreciation of her presence by turning in $100,000 of subscriptions for Bonds for freedom.

At Haverhill, bond-selling Dorothy added $96,000 to her total, at Lawrence she jacked it up to $389,000, while at Lowell she topped it off with $2,155,875. This morning Miss Lamour left for Maine and New Hampshire in a continuation of her New England bond-selling campaign.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Leonard de Paur Chorus will be guests on "Great Moments in Music" in a special Stephen Foster program. They will sing a group of Foster songs. Jean Tennyson, soprano, sings "Old Folks at Home," and "Beautiful Dreamer" and a duet with Jan Peerce, tenor, "Linger in Blissful Repose." Mr. Peerce's solo is "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," and Robert Weede, baritone, sings "Old Lemuel." The entire ensemble will sing "My Old Kentucky Home." George Sebastian conducts the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

A story of housing problems in defense plant areas is dramatized on "Green Valley, U. S. A.," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Lieut.-Commander Sherman R. Reed, Lieut. Howard Hines, and Lieut. John Clark are speakers on "Merchant Marine Salute," WEEI, 9 p. m.

Thursday

A dramatic narration of the story of Molly Pitcher will feature a special War Bond program for "Molly Pitcher Day." A brief talk will be given by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and music will be by the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Glee Club, BLUE-WHDH, 4 p. m.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—Rambles With the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

By a Staff Photographer

'Chopsticks' Always Worth Trying

Whether they have musical talent or not, apprentices and officers feel free to have a good time around the piano at the British Officers' and Apprentices' Club in Boston. These men are merchant seamen from a small British freighter now in port. Left to right around the piano—Senior Apprentice Havelock George Roberts Hipwell, who, appropriately enough, stands next to Chief Officer Oliver Ridout; Alan Dale Richards, third officer; Raymond J. Moore, third radio officer or "Baby Sparks" because he has been only a trifle more than three weeks in the merchant service, and Alastair Adams, second radio officer. Mrs. Lillian Balcom, hostess, is at the piano with Chief Radio Officer Frederick John Goodall.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—War Production Talk: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg.; 36.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First and Second Acts of "Othello." TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News Broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News, organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Army All-Stars-Brooklyn Dodgers football game.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Or.; Songs.

A Haven for Officers and Men for 26 Years

By Laura B. Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's unfortunate that everyone in Boston can't be at the British Officers' and Apprentices' Club on Commonwealth Avenue on an evening when half a dozen or more young seamen are there for a good time. It is the general belief that more Anglo-American amity would grow out of just one hour there than results from all the speeches and flag waving one could come across in a year.

However, the thing is impossible because the Club is reserved especially for British merchant seamen and for that reason, among many other good ones, has become known in the far corners of this earth as the place to make for immediately your ship ties up at Boston. There a man can feel at home. The atmosphere of the place is informal, comfortable, easy. The only feminine influence is Mrs. Lillian Balcom, who combines in her own small person the duties of hostess, housemother, confidante, and cook. She plays the piano, too. Let a man but hum a bit of remembered song, and she is right in there pitching with the accompaniment, and the first thing one knows, the whole company has joined lustily—the very windows rattling with the sound of the song.

Shipping Man in Charge

The Apprentices' Club, as it is called for short, is not a war measure by any means. It has been running for 26 years now, rain and shine, summer and winter. Every night at 7:30 o'clock its doors are open for whatever seaman may wander in. Visitors include the youngest apprentices — sometimes only 13 years old—as well as officers from the "Old Man" down. It is an activity of the English Speaking Union.

For years Mrs. Arthur D. Whitcomb of Brookline, a member of the E. S. U., made the Club her especial charge, but this year she retired to her farm "Tranquillity" at New London, N. H., and limits her activity for the Club to entertaining seamen at her home. Her place as Chairman of the Managing Committee was taken this year by Robert E. Peabody of Jamaica Plain. A member of the firm of Peabody & Lane, shippers, he is constantly in touch with the British merchant navy and has for years been an interested supporter of the Club's work.

During the month of August alone, 102 woolen garments were given out to seamen by the Club, as well as hundreds of magazines, and about 35 books. Mrs. Balcom took her visitors to many of the Esplanade concerts during the season, gave out 50 tickets for movies, helped with shopping tasks for wives and youngsters at home, and performed a hundred and one services, small and great.

Most of the men who visit the Club these days are just in from a convoy across the Atlantic; many of them have been torpedoed or shelled, not once but twice or more. They are excessively modest about letting it be known they have been in any sort of action whatever, and if you didn't do a considerable bit of prying, you would hardly get them to admit there was a war on, except for an occasional jocular reference to Hitler or Hirohito. We were counting noses the other evening on how many of the six men then at the Club had been under fire, and the Chief Officer pointed to one of the radio men and said, "You have, Sparks." But Sparks shook his head. "You can't count that; we weren't sunk."

Some Odd Stories

Apprentices are — certainly in their own opinion, and frequently in everyone else's, too—the really intelligent members of the crew. Their superior officers try to treat them with a good-natured patronage but it usually doesn't come off, quite. Apprentices are an effervescent lot, independent, clever, and very hard to patronize. Mrs. Balcom assured us that when she wanted to find out the facts about a ship, it was the apprentice who could be depended upon to know them all—"Frequently before the 'Old Man' himself does," added the Chief Officer with a humorous grin.

One flaxen haired "sprout" of 16 or so, sole apprentice on a small, clean, but very old freighter, gave it as his opinion that "jerry" refused to torpedo their ship just out of spite. "I've seen it happen," he said to us sagely, "there'd be ships to right and left of us sent right to the bottom and he'd leave us standing there, when we were ready with our life belts on and nothing to do but lower the boats. It was spite, that's what it was!"

It's a corner of England in America, the Apprentice's Club, and every man gets his cup of tea and bite of something to eat before he leaves. They're all considered "members" of the Club once they have signed the guest book—a book which contains addresses from all over the British Isles, including the place in Wales whose name runs into 50 or more letters.

Price Listing For Services Compulsory

Service establishments — dry cleaners, shoe repair shops, radio repair shops, laundries, etc.—were required to file with the war price and rationing boards on Sept. 10 their March prices, and consumers are advised today that similar lists should be at their disposal in all such establishments. If the consumer finds no such list of prices available on request, says Kenneth B. Beckman, regional director of the Office of Price Administration, he is at liberty to report the violation to the OPA or to his local war price and rationing board.

In these establishments, however, prices are not required to be conspicuously posted, as they are in some other businesses, although many service concerns have already done so voluntarily, says Mr. Backman.

Among the services covered by this regulation are the following:

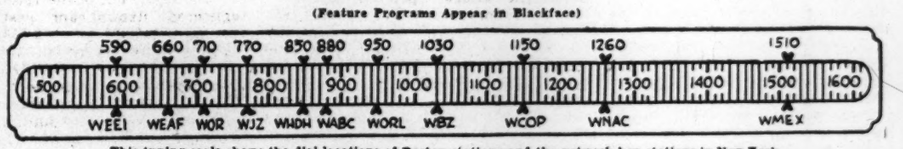
Automobile repairs, servicing, and storage; bicycle, boat, and camera repairs; cleaning, dyeing and pressing; clothing repair, mending and reweaving; electrical appliance repairs, farm equipment repairs, film developing and printing, fur repair and storage, furniture repair and re-upholstering, gas appliance repairs, hat cleaning and blocking, laundering, linen supply service, lock repair and key making, mattress renovating and repairs, motorcycle repairs, parking lots, phonograph repairs, radio repairs, refrigerator (household) repairs, rental of many commodities (used by consumers); rubber goods repairs, rug cleaning or repairs, safe deposit rentals, sewing machine repairs, shoe repairs, sporting goods repairs, stove repairs, tool sharpening and repairs (hand tools); typewriter repairs, vacuum cleaner repairs, washing machine repairs and window cleaning.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, September 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	David Harum: sk..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin:"; sketch	Boston Braves- St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Columbia Concert	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston' Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Orchestra	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Cardinals baseball game	recordings
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45	Musical Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:15		Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30	Follies: "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman" sketch	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	Comment; News	News Service; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Dan Seymour, "The	Date With a Diary; sketch	News Service
7:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Dodgers football game	Drama Shop: About
7:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Army All-Stars-Brooklyn	Today
8:00	Merchant Marines	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love"; dra-	Dodgers football game	Pages From the Classical
8:15	Musical Program	of Lower Basin Street	matic serial	Army All-Stars-Brooklyn	Album
8:30	Share Your Birth-	Danny Thomas Show;	"Mr. District Attorney";	Dodgers football game	Classical Album
8:45	day: music	orch.; songs; comedy	dramatic sketch; orch	Army All-Stars-Brooklyn	Classical Album
9:00	Moments in Music:	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Dodgers football game	News reports; Defense
9:15	Steph. Foster Pgm	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	Army All-Stars-Brooklyn	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Lest We Forget"	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Dodgers football game	Shen Fields' Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Army-Brooklyn football	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00	News: Cecil Brown.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15	Les Brown's Orch..	News Service	Victory Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Music: News	News Service	chestra: songs	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
7:15	'Commuters' Special'	Newscast	Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious Service	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News: War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program: News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Brass Hats
9:00	Phil Saltman, Int..	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; or..
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or..
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama	Sing and Swing Shop	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Air Express Music	Serial Drama	Dramatization	Marie Mason"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Parade of Nations	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Radio Chapel	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	Musical Program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dance Orchestra	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Salon Serenade	Organ Recital; Talk	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	U. S. Army Program	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch.	Summer Serenade	U. S. Army Program	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Boston on Home Front	News Service	Cedric Foster	Popular Vocalists
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Agricultural Talk	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone Book Ends,	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	David Harum: sk..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	June Preisser, Int..	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	U. S. Navy Band	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	News Service	"Molly Pitcher Day"; dr..	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Jobs for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
4:45	Raymond Scott's Or..	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport comments	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	lies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport comments	Show
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bergie: music	"Let's Swing"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Diary"	News Service
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Adrian and Alice, songs	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	Raymond Paige's Orch.
7:45	dramatic sketch	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Hawk's Quiz Show	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Thirty Minutes to	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; conducted	"The Dixettes"
8:15	Play: orch.; songs.	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	by Alfred Wallenstein	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Death Valley Days	Candlelight and Silver	"Aldrich Family"; serial	'It Pays to Be Ignorant'	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Death Valley; News	Candlelight and Silver	"Aldrich Family"	Howard-Shelton; quiz	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Tapes From the Classi-
9:15	teur Program	"Is America All-Out for	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	War?"	Borge; Merry Macs;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Town Meeting; Conrad's	speaks; comedy; orch.	edy; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	News Here and Abroad	Ruby Valles; Jean Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Billy Burke; orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Enemy Aliens"	"The Little Show";	"Today's News in the	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Making"; dramatizat'n	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Gene Krupa's Orch.	News	Network program	Ernie Herkscher's Orch.	Henchmen"
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Music; News	News Service	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

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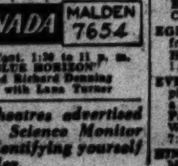

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Dorothy Lamour and Richard Denning
"SWEATER GIRL" with Lana Turner

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by M. Louis Verneuil. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes. 2, 5, 8, "The Magnificent Ambersons," Dolores Costello, Joseph Cotton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway — "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 2:40, 5, 7:20, 10. "Anne Laurie." 1, 3:40, 6, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Kenmore — "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray. 2:10, 5:40, 9:

Surprise Blackout in Midst of Primary Vote Counting Stirs Worcester Area

By a Staff Photographer

It's Back to the Campus

These smiling young ladies eagerly mounted the steps of Simmons College in the Fenway today as registration for the fall term began. Left to right: Eileen Brenner, Adams, Mass.; Colette Petersen, Naugatuck, Conn.; Eleanor Carlson, Brockton, Mass.; Claire Shea, Nashua, N. H., and Virginia Creamer, Brockton.

Simmons Expects Heavier Enrollment

A student from Hawaii who weathered the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the daughter of one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's ablest financiers, and a Japanese-American from the Pacific Coast were among the hundreds who registered at Simmons College today for the opening of the forty-first academic year of the college. Classes will begin on Monday, Sept. 21.

With registration still incomplete, it was indicated that the freshman enrollment would be the highest in many years, approximately 50 greater than in 1941-42. There has also been an increase in the number of transfers from other colleges, but, following the wartime trend as experienced in all colleges, there is a falling off in the graduate divisions.

One of the freshmen, Dorothy Rowell Hinrichsen of Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H., had a ringside seat for the Japanese attack on Wheeler Field on historic Dec. 7. Her home is a short distance from the field, and she and her family watched the battle. A Japanese plane, attempting to destroy a near-by power station, crashed a short distance from the house.

"But the 'fifth column' in Hawaii fell down badly," Miss Hinrichsen said. "We had been told that if Japan ever attacked the islands, her nationals in the islands would wipe us all out. Actually, most of the Japanese in Hawaii are loyal Americans."

Louise Siu-Tuan Chen, who transfers from Oberlin to Simmons to pursue courses in chemistry and mathematics, is the daughter of Jian Chen, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of China, now at Chungking engaged in aiding Free China raise money for its war against the Japanese.

The Japanese-American student is S. Louise Seki, who was born in Seattle, Wash., of Japan-born parents. She attended the University of Washington for two years and has since been doing graduate work at the University of Chicago. She plans to major in biology at Simmons.

First-year students, from the hour of their arrival, embarked on a strenuous program of orientation tests and entertainment which will continue throughout the week. The entertainment is under the direction of the Junior Welcoming Committee, of which Sarah Field of Cranston, R. I., is Chairman.

This year, transfer students will have their own orientation exercises for the first time. The Student Committee in charge is headed by Barbara Seaman of Troy, N. Y.

The orientation program, which is in charge of Mrs. Harriet Southgate, Chairman of the Committee, includes health conferences; a speech test; placement tests in English; foreign languages and mathematical aptitude; psychological examination; conferences with faculty advisers, and meetings with President Bancroft Beatley and Dean Jane Louise Mesick.

All first year and transfer students were guests of the college at a luncheon today and later were shown through the residence halls by upperclass students. Tomorrow evening the freshmen will be welcomed by the Faculty at a formal reception. In the receiving line will be the President, the Dean and Miss Doris Sutherland, Director of Guidance.

A reception to new members of the faculty will be held at the college next Tuesday afternoon.

Connecticut City's Police To Do Part-Time War Work

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Board of Police Commissioners voted last night, as a measure to help alleviate a war production labor shortage here, to allow City policemen to do factory work in their spare time not to exceed 24 hours a week.

The Board said the officers could do four hours of factory work a day on days when they were on police duty and eight hours on their day off. Before taking an extra job, A policeman must file an application and describe the type of factory work he is contemplating.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Save with us this Fall.
Since 1898 we have stood for Quality at its peak.
Beacon 1790

N. H. Recreation Business Reported as Off 25 Per Cent

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16—Because of war conditions, the recreational business in New Hampshire has been off 25 per cent this year, according to John D. Langmuir, Secretary of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations. "As might be expected," declares Mr. Langmuir, "the southern section of the State, up through the three lake regions, fared relatively well. The sea coast region is reported close to 100 per cent of last year, although even here several hotels have closed and cabin owners have suffered . . . The northern areas, however, are indicated to have received far less business. Some towns in the north country have enjoyed 25-30 per cent less sales volume. Filling stations throughout the northern half of the State are said to have done no better than 50 per cent of 1941.

"Notably throughout the State is the spotty character of recreation business. The two big Whitefield hotels enjoyed a boom season; in several near areas, however, tourist trade was at a standstill. Juvenile camps generally enjoyed about 90 per cent of 1941 business. Most of the overnight cabins, however, were curtailed severely."

Gas Violations

Two crews of OPA inspectors checked 671 motor vehicles at two important recreational traffic centers last Sunday. And the inspectors found that 15 per cent of the motorists checked were violating gasoline rationing provisions. Out of the 671 cars checked, 393 were of New Hampshire registration. Of 99 violations of gasoline rules reported, 57 were out-of-State drivers, or about 20 per cent of the total, while there were 42 New Hampshire violators, or 11 per cent. About 50 rationing cards were taken away from motorists in this check, and some unusual reasons were listed for apparent rationing violations, inspectors reported. Some of the violations will be considered by the New Hampshire OPA organization. In other cases, the drivers' ration books were picked up by the inspectors and they will be returned to local rationing boards for further study.

Amendments

At the November election, the voters of New Hampshire are going to have an opportunity to vote on three proposed amendments to the State's Constitution. In line with the State's Constitution, the proposed amendments have been approved by a State Constitutional Convention and approval of two-thirds of the voters is necesary to add the amendments to the Constitution. One of the proposed amendments would limit the size of the New Hampshire House of Representatives to not less than 375 nor more than 400 members. This would be achieved by varying the number of residents in a community upon which a representative would be based. The second proposal would extend absentee voting. And the third proposal calls for taxing timberland on a special basis.

'Missing in Action' Soldiers From N. E.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 125 additional United States soldiers who are missing in action.

The list included, with names of next of kin:

Missing in Action in Africa

Maine

Carter, Staff Sergeant Shirley; Mrs. Charlotte Carter, mother, Dexter.

Missing in Action in the Southwest Pacific

Maine

Briggs, Staff Sergeant James E.; Miss Mary J. Briggs, aunt, Houlton.

New Hampshire

Pease, Capt. Harl, Jr.; Harl Pease, Sr., father, Plymouth.

Rhode Island

Dinagen, Sergeant James E.; James Dinagen, father, Pascoag.

Labor Department Probe Brings N. H. Workers Pay

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16 (AP)—A total of $88,547 has been paid to 2,417 New Hampshire workers since Sept. 1 as a result of investigations by the Wage and Hour Division of the Federal Department of Labor, it was announced recently.

G. H. Clark, Supervising Inspector, said the workers received the pay for overtime labor.

Police Sat on Ballot Boxes When All the Lights Went Out

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP)—A surprise blackout in central Massachusetts during the counting of state primary election ballots last night was described today by Regional Air Raid Director Robert L. Whipple as "very, very successful," but others had different opinions.

"It looks very peculiar," said former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for Governor. "The authorities owe the people the right to have their votes counted while the lights are on."

Malcolm Midgley, Worcester City Clerk, said he thought a blackout on a primary night a "very poor idea." It showed a "lack of judgment," he said.

City Hall was plunged into darkness when the alarm sounded at 10:05 p. m., affecting a half-million people in an area of 1,800 square miles. It came in the midst of the vote tabulation, and Mr. Midgley ordered policemen to sit on the ballot boxes to prevent any possible tampering with the voters' decision.

Transportation of ballots from polling booths was also interrupted, and some of the police, coming in with ballot boxes from the various precincts, had to stop their cars and run for cover. The blackout lasted until 11 p. m.

"It's too bad they don't have blackout curtains in City Hall," commented Air Raid Director Whipple when he learned of the consternation.

Mr. Whipple told reporters that the date for the blackout was "set two weeks ago with the War Department." "I had no thought of the election then," he said. "When I sounded the signal, I knew, of course, about the primary elections, but that made no difference."

While a number of small towns had their ballots counted, there was difficulty in the large cities and at newspaper offices tabulating returns.

At the Worcester Telegram, tabulating the region for the Associated Press, there was no delay in the internal tabulation, but considerable delay because of phone curtailment, in getting returns in during that period.

A Light Vote Indeed

PRINCETON, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP)—Out of this town's 451 voters, but one Democrat appeared at the primaries yesterday. He voted for Joseph E. Casey for United States Senator, for Francis X. Hurley for State Treasurer and for nobody else.

Lodge-Casey Senate Fight Promises Sparks

Continued from Page 1

internationalist, by a 174,481 to 23,600 vote margin.

Mr. Casey has already revealed that he will establish as his chief campaign issue comparison of Senator Lodge's record with his own.

On the other hand, Senator Lodge may well endeavor to center voter attention upon wartime domestic issues. He has already sought to blunt the attack upon his pre-Pearl Harbor record by repeated insistence upon the necessity of United States participation in post-war peace machinery.

Second in importance only to the Casey-Lodge contest is that between Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, who won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, unopposed for his third G. O. P. nomination for Chief Executive.

Rest of State Ticket

The rest of the respective state tickets are:

Republican: Lieutenant Governor, Horace T. Cahill, unopposed; Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, unopposed; State Treasurer, State Senator Laurence Curtis, winner in a five-contestant field; State Auditor, Russell A. Wood, unopposed, and Attorney General, Robert T. Bushnell, unopposed.

Democratic: Lieutenant Governor, Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, unopposed; Secretary of State, Joseph J. Buckley of Boston, comparatively unknown; State Treasurer, Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge, former State Auditor; State Auditor, Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, and Attorney General James E. Agnew, unopposed.

Vote Extremely Light

Fulfilling predictions, the vote yesterday was extremely light, less than 450,000 of the State's 2,170,161 voters choosing to cast ballots in the State's first wartime ballots since 1918.

A total of 198,081 out of the 706,854 registered Republicans cast ballots, while 248,988 of 673,783 Democrats went to the polls. The remainder of the State's 2,170,161 registered voters are independents who do not vote in the primaries.

The Casey victory was a triumph for the pro-Roosevelt forces, led by Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader, who actively campaigned for Mr. Casey's nomination.

Setback for Anti-New Dealers

On the other hand, former Mayor Fitzgerald's defeat was a setback for anti-Roosevelt groups, which apparently sought the Senatorial nomination as part of a program pointing toward the 1944 Presidential sweepstakes. Behind Mr. Fitzgerald, it is generally reported, was Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who is now considered anti-Administration.

Much of the Fitzgerald vote unquestionably came from isolationist Irish-Americans and others discontented with rationing, shortages, and the like.

Undoubtedly the McCormack activity was the major factor that enabled Mr. Casey to gain his 43,220 to 36,736 vote plurality in Boston over the former Mayor and his 107,805 to 80,484 vote margin throughout the State. Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, ran a state-wide third with 32,320 votes, while Daniel H. Coakley, impeached former Executive Councilor, was a poor fourth, with 16,700 votes.

In most places throughout the State, Mr. Casey led Mr. Fitzgerald, coming down to the Boston line with a margin of 20,837 votes.

Putnam Sinks Kelly

Mr. Putnam, three-time Mayor of Springfield, and like Mr. Casey making his first entry into state-wide politics, administered to the former Lieutenant Governor his third successive defeat for the Governor's nomination. It was also Mr. Kelly's fifth defeat in six state-wide fights, the other two defeats coming in 1932 and 1934 for Lieutenant Governor.

The Putnam margin was 135,613 to 113,375 votes, a clear majority of 22,238, while Mr. Casey had a 27,321 majority.

With the nomination of Mr. Putnam the Republican Party faces a stern fight to secure the re-election of Governor Saltonstall.

Had Mr. Kelly been nominated, the Governor's re-election would have been practically conceded by political observers, because of the definite anti-Kelly sentiment in large segments of the Democratic Party itself.

Mayor Putnam is a political horse of another hue. He is expected to poll a heavy Democratic vote and possibly will draw the ballots of some Republicans who have been disappointed with the Governor on some issue or other.

Also Mayor Putnam will be aided by a heavy Democratic vote expected to be brought to the polls by a clerical campaign against the birth control referendum.

G. O. P. Plans Hot Battle

But G. O. P. leaders are already planning a powerful campaign to make Governor Saltonstall Massachusetts' first Chief Executive to serve three two-year terms. The Governor undoubtedly will be aided by the fact that he was way ahead of the State in anticipating the war situation and preparing for it.

At present political observers anticipate his November victory, but only after a hard and close fight with Mayor Putnam.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's support of Mr. Putnam in the primary undoubtedly aided him substantially in piling up his 5,347 majority in Boston. Whether former Gov. James M. Curley's support of Mr. Kelly aided the latter particularly is problematical inasmuch as Mr. Putnam ran strongly in many pro-Curley areas.

On the other hand, Mr. Kelly polled surprisingly strong votes in some sections outside of Boston.

The results in the other state-wide contests produced only one real surprise, the smashing victory of Joseph J. Buckley of Boston for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Buckley, a political unknown, polled 132,257 votes to 57,441 for John D. O'Brien, Boston boxing promoter and candidate in 1936, and 23,196 for Leo A. Gosselin, Bellingham town official.

Ideal of a Young Miss

Lushing-Gellatly

Dolls to Benefit Many Children

Judith White, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry K. White of Chestnut Hill, has her picture taken with dolls almost as big as she is herself. The dolls, on display all this week at the Paine Furniture Company, were sent to the United States by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose of England. Dressed by Norman Hartnell and Molyneux, the dolls will aid the cause of bomb-shocked refugee children cared for by the British War Relief Society.

Help the boys get home

THE BOYS who are training for war would like to get home today. If you were going their way and met them on the road, you'd give them a lift. But it's not likely you'll meet them. They haven't much chance to get home, so they're trying to make it by telephone.

You can help them get home today . . . by telephone. You can help clear the wires that lead back home for them. You can cut down the number of your calls to just those that are really necessary. You can shorten up even essential calls so the lines of waiting men before telephone booths at camps, naval stations and airfields will move faster.

We're opening up a lot of new telephone booths, to give the boys a chance to get in to make more calls. Will you do your part in leaving the wires clear so their calls can get through?

Before you telephone, remember the boys who are trying to reach home before home is out of reach. Help us keep the telephone wires clear for war and for those who are fighting it.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Aircraft Carrier Yorktown Sunk by Japanese Submarine

Continued from Page 1

with very few casualties, had been a well kept naval secret.

The Department said that destruction of the ship apparently was not known to the enemy and that the knowledge was vitally linked to the operations which have been in progress in the South Pacific since early August.

The Yorktown first was successfully attacked by enemy aircraft with bombs and torpedoes on the afternoon of June 4, after the Battle of Midway Island—a great American victory—had reached its full fury.

The vessel, which had a normal complement of 85 planes and 2,072 men and was only five years old, was put out of action at that time.

Tugs and salvage vessels succeeded, however, in getting her under control and she was removed, slowly but surely, from the battle zone.

Presumably the withdrawal was eastward toward Pearl Harbor. The Navy said in its communiqué reporting the loss today that by the morning of June 6 the prospects of saving the great ship "appeared brighter."

They had been slender at first for the vessel had listed heavily, and, abandoned by her crew, was in imminent danger of capsizing.

American Losses Held to Minimum

But shortly after noon on June 6, an enemy submarine suddenly attacked the stricken carrier, scoring two torpedo hits amidship.

The sub put two more deadly torpedoes into the United States destroyer Hammann which was escorting the Yorktown.

The Hammann, loss of which had been reported by the Navy Department on June 14, sank shortly after being hit and the condition of the Yorktown "became critical," the navy said.

Early next morning, June 7, the communiqué continued, "the Yorktown capsized and sank as the result of the cumulative damage from aircraft bombs and torpedoes on the fourth, and submarine torpedoes on the sixth."

Before the end came, however, the Navy said the submarine which had delivered the fatal attack was hunted down by American destroyers in the Yorktown's escort and repeatedly attacked throughout the day.

The results of these depth charge assaults, the Navy said, "indicated that the submarine was certainly damaged and possibly sunk."

As for casualties, the Navy said, they were few and had been included in the total personnel losses previously announced for the Battle of Midway as 92 officers and 215 enlisted men.

The Yorktown and the Hammann were the only United States ships lost at Midway while the Japanese had at least 10, including four aircraft carriers, sunk and at least 13 others, including three battleships, damaged.

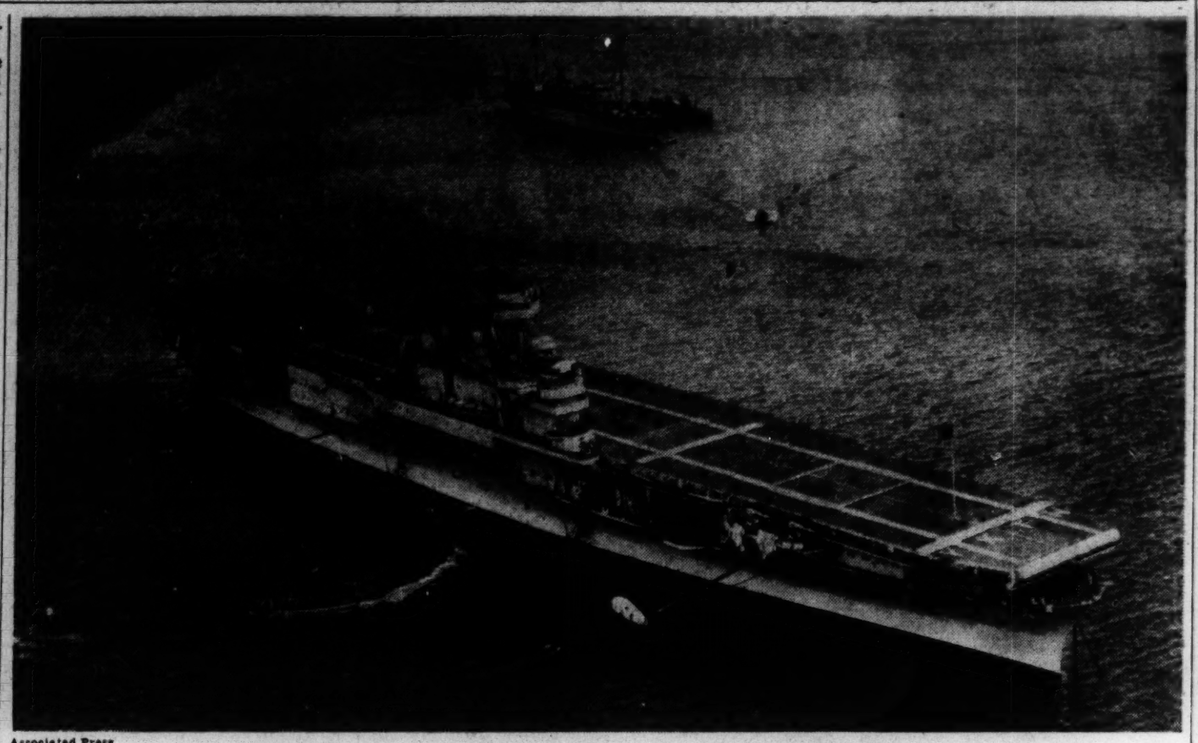
The Yorktown was the second aircraft carrier lost by the United States, the first being the Lexington which blew up and sank in the Coral Sea after being attacked by Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes in the great battle in those waters a month before the Battle of Midway.

258 Japanese Ships Lost in Naval Action

The Navy showed in a summary of its reports of Japanese losses due to naval action that six aircraft carriers had been sunk, one probably sunk and four damaged. In all, the Navy reported that 134 Japanese combatant ships and 124 non-combatant ships — a grand total of 258—have been sunk, probably sunk or damaged.

American naval losses due to enemy action in the Pacific, were summarized at 32 ships lost by enemy action, nine destroyed to prevent their capture, and 12 damaged—a total of 53 vessels.

The American losses included one battleship sunk and one damaged, two aircraft carriers sunk, one heavy cruiser sunk, two light cruisers damaged, ten destroyers sunk, one demolished and six damaged, two submarines sunk, and one demolished, two motor torpedo boats sunk and one demolished and a variety of small boats and auxiliaries, including nine vessels, patrol ships, and tugs, tankers and tenders of various kinds.



Associated Press

Aircraft Carrier Yorktown Which Was Lost in Midway Battle

Stalingrad:

Heavy German Losses In Drive From West

The Germans, at heavy loss, have advanced slightly from the west in their drive upon Stalingrad, a Moscow communiqué announced.

Soviet airmen and ground gunners were credited with shooting down 35 German planes in 24 hours and a batttalion of Nazi infantry was listed among the casualties of repeated assaults upon the Russian lines southwest of Stalingrad.

The German High Command stated that: "In the battle for Stalingrad considerable additional ground was gained in embittered struggles." It added that the Russians were striking back in force at Voronezh and Rzhev.

Although the High Command gave no further detail of the Stalingrad struggle, DNB dispatches told of "bitter street fighting against enemy nests of resistance" inside the city, and other Berlin broadcasts said there had been further penetrations into "the interior" of Stalingrad.

Russian counterthrusts deep in the Caucasus, on the Don River northwest of Stalingrad, and northwest of Moscow were reported repelled.

"In the area of Voronezh," the war bulletin reported, "the enemy with strong forces resumed his attacks and was repelled in hard struggles when high losses were inflicted upon him.

"In the course of defense against repeated enemy attacks made near Rzhev, 106 enemy tanks were destroyed, 71 of them in the sector of one infantry division."

German Tanks Used To Haul Cannon

Moscow reports state that German tanks now are pulling light cannon behind them. According to the Army newspaper Red Star Nazi artillerymen scramble from their perches on the guns or the armored vehicles when an advance is made, unlimber and take stations in support of the tanks, it reported.

A dispatch from the Central Caucasus said the City of Nalchik, roughly 30 miles south of the Nazi-occupied railroad town of Prokhladnenski, remained in Russian hands, but the inhabitants were preparing for an attack.

Farmers are helping to fortify the city's lines, it was said.

Railways of Stalingrad are under constant attack, but they operate on a 24-hour basis even when bombing requires frequent halts, Red Star said.

Stalingrad has rail lines northward in the direction of Moscow, westward across the Don bend and southwestward through Kotelnikovski and a belt line connecting these three outside the City.

Battlefront reports said the Germans lost 3,000 men in a single sector where they attempted in attack after attack to capture a hospital in an outlying section of Stalingrad. The fighting there lasted for hours, Red Star reported.

The army newspaper said that in several places west of Stalingrad heavy attacks gained the Germans some wedges in the Russian defenses, but in most of these salients Russian forces closed in again and forced the Nazis out.

Pacific Area:

Japanese Attempt To Regain Islands

Japan's expected attempt in force to recapture ground lost to the Americans in the Solomon Islands appeared to be developing.

The United States Navy reported that "heavy fighting" had been in progress by land, sea and air since Saturday night and that while details were lacking "reports received to date indicate that the Marines are maintaining their positions."

Creation of a new air command for the United States Pacific Fleet and a shift in command of the Southwest Pacific allied air forces indicated a tightening of grand strategy.

The changes in command gave weight to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's warning:

"Do not for one minute assume that we have the Japanese on the run."

In decorating 25 officers and men at Pearl Harbor Sept. 15, the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet declared the Japanese were "dangerous antagonists," but, he added, "they have learned by now that we also are dangerous antagonists who are willing and know how to fight."

Despite counterattacks on Japanese bases to the north and northwest of the main American stronghold on Guadalcanal Island, the Navy reported the enemy was bringing pressure to bear with apparently increasing force, and had succeeded in landing small detachments of troops who tried vainly to capture the Japanese-built airfield under cover of shelling by surface craft offshore.

While his bombers sought to distract possible supporting moves by attacking enemy shipping and supply bases over a wide area from New Britain to the Tanimbar Islands, about 300 miles north of Darwin, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney as commander of Allied air forces in the area.

General Kenney, a veteran of combat flying who began as a private in World War I, succeeds Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, who was in the United States to undertake another assignment.

At the same time a change in fleet organization was announced in Washington, apparently designed to give air officers greater responsibility for actual battle operations. Secretary of the Navy Knox appointed Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, to the newly created air command for the Pacific Fleet, with the rank of Vice Admiral.

Admiral Towers will be principal air adviser to Admiral Nimitz.

In its report on the development of what was becoming the second battle of the Solomons, the Navy listed the destruction of five enemy bombers, 13 fighters and three seaplanes since the attacks on Guadalcanal were stepped up. Total Japanese plane losses since the Solomons campaign began with the marine invasion on Aug. 7 rose to 165.

In addition, an enemy warship was damaged when marine shore batteries replied to its shelling on the night of Sept. 12-13, making at least 20 Japanese ships sunk and damaged in the campaign to date.

Army bombers carried the fight into enemy territory when they strafed shore installations on the Island of Gizo last Friday and again on Sunday when they attacked seaplanes on the water at Rekata Bay, about 140 miles north of Guadalcanal on the northwest shore of Santa Isabel, destroying one plane and damaging a second.

A communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported a direct bomb hit on an enemy ship at Samlaki during a sweeping attack from the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, to the Tanimbars. Another ship was observed on fire and Japanese installations were damaged.

No change was reported in the mountain fighting 40 miles north of Port Moresby where the Japanese had been stopped in their push across New Guinea, although increasing patrol activity was noted.

Madagascar:

Governor Reported In Peace Move

Governor General Armand Annet of Madagascar has asked for a cease firing order and terms to end hostilities as British troops closed in to within 100 miles of Tananarine, the island Capital, after six days of operations, radio reports from Madagascar said.

Authoritative sources in London lacked immediate confirmation of the reports, which were heard by British stations at captured Diego Suarez and at Port Louis, Mauritius, but military circles said such a move by the French was not unlikely.

British columns moving upon Tananarive, since new landings Sept. 10, have reported meeting little resistance.

The British who seized the naval base at Diego Suarez in Northern Madagascar last May sought complete occupation of the island to prevent its use by the Axis. Local French administrators in areas thus far occupied have been left in charge.

Governor Annet's decision to ask for an end of hostilities was reported broadcast by the Tananarive radio.

The broadcast was in the form of a personal statement by Governor Annet of his intention.

Fifteen minutes later the same news was confirmed by the radio station at Diego Suarez, which is held by the British, Reuters said.

The Berlin Radio broadcast the following Transocean Agency dispatch, datelined Vichy:

"French quarters deny the correctness of British reports apropos the surrender of Madagascar."

Budapest:

Air-Raid Alarm Shuts Radio Station

Radio stations in Central Europe went off the air Sept. 15, indicating that Russian bombers again were active or that air defense authorities in the Nazi domain were becoming increasingly jittery about the two-way British-Russian bombing schedule.

Early today there were no reports from any source of actual air raids on the Continent. The customary early morning repot of RAF activities against Germany was not given, indicating that bad weather had kept the British bombers at home.

There was an air-raid alarm in Budapest after the Budapest radio left the air, but no report of bombs dropped. Subsequently radio stations at Bratislava, Luxemburg, Bremen, Breslau, Kalundborg and Calais closed down and the Bucharest station wound up its program earlier than usual.

German planes raided the coastal districts of Eastern England last night, but it was authoritatively stated that only a few bombs were dropped.

United States air forces in Britain will become more formidable soon with the induction into their ranks of the three squadrons of American Eagle fighters, an unofficial source said. They already have shot down 73 enemy aircraft while flying with the RAF.

Members of the Eagle Squadron have had much experience in fighting over the Channel and Occupied France and many of them already wear the Distinguished Flying Cross. It was understood that the Eagles would be taken into the United States air forces as a unit.

Middle East:

British Warships Back in Alexandria

The British warships which bombarded the Libyan stronghold of Tobruk Sunday night in the Allies' big land-sea-air attack arrived safely at Alexandria Sept. 14 under the protection of long-range fighters which beat off wave after wave of Axis dive-bombers, it was disclosed in Cairo. The destroyers Sikh and Zula were announced to have been lost.

Details of the raid were lacking from official sources but headquarters of United States Army air forces in the Middle East said the American bombers which backed up the British aerial squadrons engaged in "one of their most extensive operations" of the middleastern campaign.

Convoy:

U-Boats in Attack On British Ships

A British convoy in the Atlantic has been under heavy attack by German U-boats, an authoritative London source said, but no indication of the Allied losses was given.

The German High Command has claimed the sinking of 19 ships from a convoy.

Rubber Czar Bluntly Told To Bring Order Out of Chaos

Continued from Page 1

trial development—wholly new to America—of the synthetic rubber program."

Confusing Authority

In a brief review of the country's past experience with the rubber problem, the Committee pointed out a number of different Government agencies with overlapping and confusing authority had been given a hand in the synthetic rubber program.

This division of authority must be stopped immediately, the Baruch Committeeman said.

In his first public order, directed to "all of the people of the United States," Mr. Jeffers asked "every motorist, every truck driver, everybody who owns a car, to remember that he is now the custodian of a material more precious than gold.

"Job for the People"

"I am mindful of the words used in the Baruch report, in which it is said that the existing rubber situation is so dangerous that, unless we take corrective steps, this country will face both a military and civilian collapse.

"This means I have a tough job. But it is a job for all the people of the United States. The biggest stockpile of rubber we have is on the wheels of our automobiles."

"I cannot do any more talking about the matter now. We do not need talk—we need action."

It is not known what changes Mr. Jeffers will make in the various agencies interested in rubber or what will be the future of Arthur B. Newhall, the present WPB rubber Co-ordinator. It is understood that Mr. Jeffers will also have charge of the projected nation-wide program to enforce automobile speeds of not more than 35 miles per hour.

Mr. Willkie Captures Baghdad

Continued from Page 1

of soft multicolored lights illuminating glossy palm fronds, gorgeous flowers, and jets of sparkling fountains.

The company of guests was in glamorous keeping—half of them in flowing Arab robes, the remainder in white dinner jackets as specified in the written invitations.

Mr. Willkie, having none, wore his customary business suit, as did his travelling companions. Dinner was followed by entertainment and dancing.

'Modern Thief of Baghdad'

In a short speech replying to the Prime Minister's address of welcome, Mr. Willkie prefaced his remarks by turning toward the Prime Minister and saying, "You are the modern thief of Baghdad because you have stolen my heart." The converse holds true in that Mr. Willkie certainly won the hearts of the Iraqis. His visit should doubtless have a lasting and far-reaching result in bringing this key Arab State, rich in oil and other possibilities and a one-time center of dissension and hot bed of Axis propaganda, closer to the United States and the Allied cause both in policy and sentiment. The Moslem population attached significance to the fact that his arrival coincided with the first day of Ramadan, great Moslem religious holiday.

Landing in Teheran shortly before noon, local time, Mr. Willkie was welcomed by American Minister Louis G. Dreyfus; British Minister Sir Reader W. Esullard; Assad Bahador, Chief of Protocol of the Persian Foreign Office, who had a hard time keeping the landing-field dust from soiling his resplendent silk hat and cutaway, and many others, including American and Soviet military uniforms. A few yards from where Mr. Willkie's plane was parked were rows of aircraft with the Red Star Soviet insignia guarded by Red Army sentries.

After lunch at the American Minister's residence, Mr. Willkie and his party drove out from town to visit the Polish civilian refugee camp. In vast barracks and under canvas, several thousand refugees were quartered. They included mainly women, children, and old people, as men of military age are all in the Army.

All had recently arrived from Russia and were to be sent to South Africa, where the British Government is helping to find them new homes. Mr. Willkie's party saw several busses drive up with fresh contingents. Passengers got out carrying their pathetic little bundles to the fumigation center. They included people from all walks of life leveled now by common tragedy.

Western Key to Asia Held by Australia

Continued from Page 1

fy a deep restless urge within many Australians for a fuller and more independent existence.

Own Place in the World

Australia wants to come of age. It wants to stand more on its own feet. Australia's very defendence on larger powers makes it seek a feeling of greater freedom by having another country to turn to for capital, for technical assistance in developing the country, for the intangibles of international friendship.

Give Australia a feeling of having another friend in the outside world and you will remove the feeling of excessive dependence on England. Australia will then be able to come home as a man who has won his own place in the world, instead of having to stay at home because he has no place else to go. He will go home all right, because that is where his natural economic ties are.

Before the war Australia was like a farmer living between two rivers. There was a big bridge across one river, but only a footbridge across the other. He did most of his business in the town across the big bridge.

But he had only a nodding acquaintance with the people across the footbridge on the other side. He sold his butter and eggs in the town across the big bridge and had credit in the bank there.

That's how things stood when a flood came down the river with the big bridge and washed it away, and the farmer had to do all his shopping across the footbridge.

The Two Bridges

The flood was Japan coming into this war. England was the familiar neighbor across the big bridge. America was the neighbor across the footbridge. When the war is over the big bridge to England will be rebuilt. Then the farmer will again do much, perhaps most, of his trading where he used to. But he will also have credit in the bank over the footbridge.

This is exactly what war has done to Australia. War has shifted not only the channels, but the sources of trade within the Anglo-Saxon world and among its free friends and allies. Before the war, Europe, through the mediation of England, was the purchaser of most that the Far East produced, and Europe, through England, was the supplier of most that it consumed. America was a way station in the process. American trade to Australia was small.

Much of what there was passed, directly between them over the foot bridge, but round about by way of England.

England was the beginning and the ending point of such trade. The body of the commercial world was England and trade moved across two arms which stretched around the world from England. Before the war those two arms met in the Far East. Trade could move either way.

America the Arsenal

Today, and this is of vital importance to much besides Australia, America is the body of the commercial wartime world. America is the arsenal. England is too preoccupied with its own survival and too directly threatened by German planes to be able to do the job of supplying either the war needs or the commercial needs of allies, friends, and neighbors. The nucleus, the heart, the body of the supplying and trading world of wartime is America. From it two great arms stretch out around the world.

But, and this is the nub of the matter, those arms no longer touch. With many but minor and unimportant exceptions the two great arteries of Allied war commerce extend out from America, one ending in India and the other in Australia. Some trade still moves across the gap. Some ships still go between Australia and England as well as Australia and India, and Australia and South Africa. But you can go from Australia to England today quicker by way of America than across the Indian Ocean. And there are many more means of transportation by way of America. Actually some persons have gone from Australia to India by way of America, and done it in less time than it took others to go direct from Australia to India.

The thin point in the Allied supply line is the Indian Ocean. Enemy forces threaten it more there than anywhere else. From Singapore and the Netherlands Indies Japan has a wide open gateway into that Ocean and there are no major centers of Allied strength on it from which to beat back the threat as there are in the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Axis is nearer to driving a wedge into the allied girdle around the globe there than at any other point.

Strong Supply Line

On the other hand the supply line across the Pacific is stronger and has been less attacked than ony other Allied line. What few ships have been lost along this line have been lost along either the American or Australian coasts, not on the high seas. And the number lost along those coasts is negligible. For the duration of the war, therefore, Australia is to a major degree cut off from Britain and closely knit with America.

This was inevitable the moment Singapore and the East Indies fell to the enemy. It is why America has assumed responsibility for Australia's defense. It is why an American General commands in that area and why the planes which defend Australia's northern island front are Flying Fortresses, Bell Airacobras and Curtis P-40s, instead of Sterlings, Spitfires, and Hurricanes. The logic of war has thrown Australia into America's war orbit, and into America's commercial orbit.

There is nothing one-sided about this new relationship. It is desperately important to Australia, in fact it means survival. Without it a continent as large as continental United States inhabited by only 7,000,000 persons and most of which is undeveloped and unopened to any kind of transportation except air could scarcely hope to withstand the Japanese armed forces.

Shortage of Manpower

Japan is the third naval power in the world. With over 70,000,000 population it can put nearly 7,000,000 into its armed forces. Australia could not possibly raise its armed strength above 700,000, in fact, if it went that high its agriculture and industry would probably starve from shortage of manpower. Much of the Australian coast line is indefensible.

Australia has a new war-born aircraft industry, but it is a baby in its swaddling clothes. The numbers of planes it produces is not enough even to meet the training requirements of the Australian Air Force, let alone enough to present any real military obstacle to the Japanese. Australia must have a supply line to America to survive.

On the other hand, America needs Australia to defeat Japan. Some day perhaps a new supply route will be opened into China and American armed force can approach Japan by that route. Some day also American planes may attack Japan from Siberian bases. But until that time comes Australia is the only big boss available to American forces which is near the enemy.

The nearest base other than Australia is Hawaii. Hawaii is a strong point and a good base for the fleet, but it is half way across the Pacific and its area is not large enough to constitute a military base sufficient to meet the needs of a large advancing army. Hawaii cannot yet feed all its own civilians (it can when it converts its sugar cane and pineapple fields to food, but that is not yet) and Hawaii never could produce enough food for large armies in addition to its own population.

Surplus of Supplies

But this Australia can do. It is one of the world's largest exporters of meat, wheat and butter. American forces there today are eating Australian food. There is still an abundant surplus of staples. There have been some shortages of vegetables because Australian agriculture only produced these in the past to meet local needs. But there is ample empty acreage to increase such production which can be raised in one year to almost any required amount. Australia is therefore the only base near Japan which can produce food for armies and save carrying food half way around the world.

Australia's area is big enough for shelter and training for half the armies of the world. Since most of Australia is level and empty, you can have as many airfields as you desire, anywhere. It isn't like England where each airfield means so much less food.

Australia, in short, has all the raw material for a major military base, and it is the nearest such area to Japan. From it air and sea fleets can strike north into the enemy's flank. From it armies can be launched to retake the islands he has taken. And those islands are sufficiently numerous and near each other to permit maintenance of a steady air cover.

It isn't like the big hops from island to island westward from Hawaii—hops that can be taken only by long-range bombers. Small fighter planes can step all the way from Australia to Japan from island to island. It means that an advancing army can always have fighter-plane protection.

Australia represents today the only base from which American forces are in direct constant contact with the Japanese. Elsewhere it is a matter of raids by air or water over great distances. To get into immediate contact from its other bases America must first capture islands. In Australia America is already in contact. It is the only base in our hands today from which such contact is possible.

This is the wartime reciprocity between Australia and America. After the war there will other means by which the two will benefit each other.

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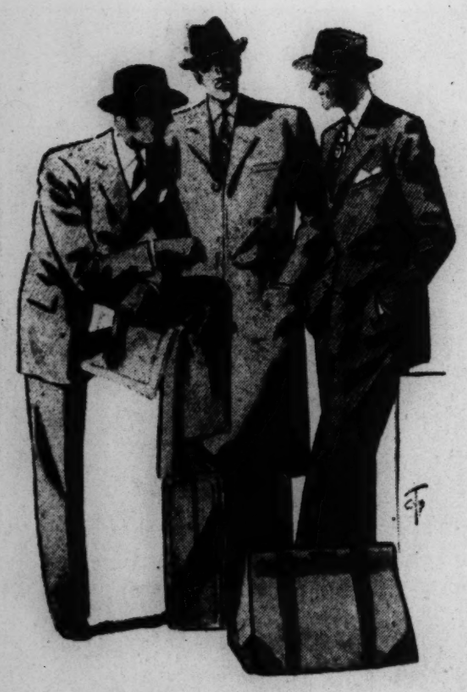

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Yorktown's Valiant Stand Told in Eyewitness Story

The last valiant stand of the United States aircraft carrier Yorktown, now announced to have been lost June 7 after the battle of Midway, is here described by a correspondent aboard a cruiser who was present at the battle.

By Wendell Webb

WITH THE U. S. PACIFIC FLEET, June 4 (Delayed) (AP)—The aircraft carrier Yorktown is a lonely blotch against the western sun tonight, and there is a lump in many a throat. The fleet is moving on.

We hold slight hope of ever seeing the Yorktown again. She is wounded, badly, and she is far from home. At best it will be days before she can be towed to safety. And these are dangerous waters now.

It was only this morning that the Yorktown and her sister ships launched their great broods of planes which already have slashed to bits the Japanese strength hurled toward Midway.

Hour after hour the attacks went on. Suddenly, early this afternoon, the enemy struck back. A little distance away I could see shell bursts in the air, flaming planes falling into the sea. The Yorktown was being dive bombed.

Then came a great ominous belch of smoke. Bombs had hit their target.

This cruiser steamed at full power toward the wreckage of planes, life rafts, splintered boxes, oil slicks and debris of all kinds.

Planes Still on Deck

What was left of the enemy had gone as we approached the smoking ship. The Stars and Stripes tossed through the dark haze, and the flashing signal light showed there still was light on the bridge. We circled, waiting and hoping, while desperate efforts were made to get the fire under control.

Slowly the smoke lessened. We could see several planes still on the Yorktown's deck which apparently had only been nicked. Other planes were criss-crossing overhead. The ship appeared on an even keel, and hopes grew.

"Look, the Yorktown's moving," the gunners around me were jubilant.

Within another few minutes the entire fleet was under way.

Then there came a quick report: "Enemy planes."

Every gun was manned and the fleet was set for action.

"Enemy planes. Closing fast."

The Yorktown had sufficient speed now to launch her remaining planes, and they were roaring off the flight deck.

"Enemy planes to port."

Waves of Enemy Craft

There were two waves of them, torpedo planes coming in low and dive bombers far above. It was a combined attack—the last, desperate assault of an already beaten enemy.

Our fighters were tearing into both groups. Few of the dive bombers ever got through, and no one was paying much attention to them anyway—we were watching the flashing torpedo planes, there appeared to be 15 of them. Some fell away in flames, in spirals of smoke, in weird tumbles. Our fighters were taking a heavy toll.

Nine of the attackers kept right on coming. They apparently were aiming straight for the carriers. This cruiser stood between. As they came within range, the whole fleet's antiaircraft opened up with such a din I don't remember a thing after the first second. The attackers tried to dive beneath the barrage. More planes fell. Our own planes, too, were all mixed up in the dizzy aerial whirl.

Yorktown's Guns Blazing

The most distinct memory I have of the moment is that every gun on the Yorktown was blazing. She was putting up a scrap if any ship ever did.

Two planes of the rising sun zipped astern of us to drop their deadly fish right at the carrier. I didn't see them hit.

At the same moment, another enemy craft was clashing over our bow through a veritable wall of shell fire. His machine guns were pounding straight toward us. Across the bow, he went into a steep glide and let his silvered load plop into the water. The attack was over.

The sudden stillness was stifling. Our own fighters now were far away chasing the few remaining enemy planes. Every eye was on the Yorktown.

The huge water spouts sent up by the torpedoes had died. The ship was listing badly. Two planes clung like struggling beetles to her tilting deck.

Men were sliding down ropes and dropping into the water. Destroyers were pulling alongside and picking them up. The signal went up—"I am abandoning ship."

Hundreds of survivors took to life boats and rafts and were taken to several near-by ships. Hundreds of bobbing heads found safety with the life belts tossed from all sides. Men were working fast, but it was an orderly abandonment—if any such drama could ever be so described.

An hour went by. We watched silently from a few hundred yards away. All this time the enemy never came back—and we knew suddenly that the Battle of Midway had been won.

With three bombs and probably three torpedoes, it seemed as though the Yorktown still had a chance to remain afloat.

Japanese General Says East Asia War To Link European

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corporation's monitoring service reported today it had picked up a Tokyo radiocast quoting Gen. Shunroku Hata, Japan's Commander in Chief in China, as declaring that "the East Asia War is about to take an important step in co-operation with the European War."

[Such a step might be a Japanese invasion of India, one purpose of which would be to form a junction with the Germans driving into the Middle East, or it might be an attack on Russian Siberia timed to coincide with a Nazi victory at Stalingrad.]

The broadcast said General Hata, speaking from his headquarters at Nanking, added:

"Asia in co-operation with Europe is about to take simultaneous action toward realization of a new world order."

Bahamas Labor Study Due By Sir Alison Russell

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 16 (CP)—Sir Alison Russell, retired Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, has been appointed by the Colonial Office to conduct an investigation into last June's labor riots in the Bahamas which resulted in considerable damage. Sir Alison is expected to arrive at Nassau by the end of this month.

General Map of China

By a Staff Artist

Showing 'Great Northwest,' Now Receiving Unusual Attention From the Chinese Government

China's Vast Northwest Drawn Closer to Central Government

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 16—During the last few months the Chinese Government and people have been paying unusual attention to the "Great Northwest"—that is the vast semiarid sparsely populated border area formed by the Provinces of Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, Kansu, Chinghai, of Kokonor, Ningsia, and Shensi.

An unusual number of high officials, economic experts and Army men have been visiting those more or less distant and long-neglected territories. Conferences have been held on their manifold political and economic problems and much publicity has been given to the great importance of the Northwest to China's future which Dr. Sun Yat-sen had already strongly emphasized 20 years ago.

The age-old political problems of the Northwestern Provinces have gradually been brought nearer to solution during the last few years, and it seems that the efforts of the Chinese Government to unify them more completely with the rest of Free China are at present making even greater progress.

These problems result from the border character of most of those areas. The great absorptive and assimilative power of Chinese civilization never penetrated much beyond Shensi and Kansu, allowing a greater variety of races and religions to survive in the barren steppes, deserts, mountains, and even in the fertile valleys and oases of the border regions than in any other part of China.

Gradual Progress Made

Besides Chinese there are large minorities or even local majorities of Mongols, Tibetans, Turks and other Central Asiatic races, and Mohammedanism with its many different sects, although the most representative, is by no means the only religion of the nomads, settlers and towns-people in the Northwest.

The administrative machinery of the last Imperial Dynasty, especially during the long period of its decadence, was not strong enough to rule the outlying territories, and intrigues from outside finding a fertile field in those loosely governed areas with their atmosphere of racial and religious dissension played an additional role in hampering their economic, political and cultural progress as an integral part of China.

The National Government during the stormy 15 years of its existence never overlooked the potential importance of the Northwest and made many efforts to tighten its control even over its remoter parts.

The Mohammedan warlords were, in most of the Provinces, gradually brought into the national fold. Local disturbances and differences were more or less settled and economic contacts with the rest of China were somewhat intensified.

Center at Lanchow

The war accelerated progress in all these directions, and Lanchow, the historic city in Kansu at the Great Wall, became not only the administrative center of the slowly reawakening Northwest, but also one of the main eight or ten centers of Free China's war effort.

The great attention China is now paying to its postwar problems proved a great stimulus to the government's ever-increasing interest in the Northwest, and many of the present discussions are not only concerned with increasing the benefits China may derive from those Provinces if the war should be much prolonged, but especially with the role they are to play in postwar reconstruction and unification.

But the main reason why the postwar potentialities of the Northwest are now causing so much hope and enthusiasm in official circles is in the fact that Government control over the areas has been increasing. This is creating the prerequisite for ambitious plans on postwar development which was so sadly lacking when Dr. Sun Yat-sen developed his projects for the "Great Northwest."

Investigation parties have recently been sent to relatively little-known areas including those of Sinkiang or are soon to leave in order to survey the existing mineral and especially oil resources and the general economic potentialities.

New Irrigation Projects

The great success of irrigation work in Kansu and Shensi during the last few years has caused the Government to allot an additional amount of 10,000,000 Chinese dollars per annum for new irrigation projects in arid but potentially very fertile parts of those Provinces and further large-scale irrigation projects are now being investigated.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself has taken on interest in afforestation work which so far has been attempted only on a very small scale and with indifferent success.

The problem of increasing the number and improving the wool of sheep in different areas is under study together with that of expanding the modern spinning and weaving industries which the Chinese industrial co-operatives have first introduced into Kansu. The small engineering shops which the war brought to Lanchow and a few other cities of the Northwest are gradually to be developed into a solid industry deriving its raw materials from insufficiently exploited or as yet untapped local resources. Power plants to make use of rapid streams are being projected.

In the meantime the financial system of these backward areas is gradually becoming modernized. It is only since the war that modern banks have opened branches even in the main cities. But it will take long until the time-honored methods of barter trade and of capital accumulation in hoardings of silver and commodities can be expected to yield to less wasteful methods. The need of credit is very great in the Northwest and the improvement of agricultural methods of production, such as the development of manufacturing industries, depends largely upon a sufficient influx of funds mainly from government sources.

Roads and Railways

Transportation is one of the most acute problems of these vast territories in which towns and cities and frequently even villages are separated from each other by great distances. None of the Northwestern Provinces with the sole exception of Shensi possesses a single mile of railway.

Even highways are few apart from the international Sino-Russian route which goes from Szechwan through Shensi, the entire length of the long and narrow province of Kansu and the tremendous width of Sinkiang into Russian Turkestan.

The possibility of building from China's meager domestic resources a few light railroads in order to bring the fringe of the Northwest closer to the centers of Free China is at present under discussion. More use is to be made of the existing highways by building more carts to be pulled by horses, mules or men while the scarcity of gasoline is cutting down truck traffic.

Meanwhile more attention is to be given to the breeding of more camels, mules and horses.

One of the main tasks of the "Great Northwest" in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's plan was to provide possibilities of permanent settlement to many millions of Chinese from areas of over population. Further study will be necessary to find out how many people can possibly find a livelihood in the potentially fertile area. There has already been a small measure of immigration during the five years of war mainly to the most cultivated inner fringes of Kansu and especially to some northwestern cities.

Settlement work on a moderate scale is to be started soon and it is indicative of the recent progress of the Government's endeavors to extend its control over the whole of the Northwest that a few thousand farmers and artisans are now to be collected in different parts of Free China in order to be settled in Sinkiang.

Attack in Oregon Held Rousing Answer To Claim 'Coast Couldn't Be Bombed'

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The strange predawn attack on the Oregon coast by a tiny seaplane Sept. 9 brought the comment from a civilian defense executive that "The bombing was a perfect answer to the many persons who claimed the Pacific Coast couldn't be bombed."

The statement was made by Jerrold Owen, Defense Co-ordinator for Oregon.

The Western Defense Command disclosed yesterday that fragments of an incendiary bomb had been found in the forested hills of Oregon's Coastal Curry County. Japanese characters cast in the fragments of the bomb casing indicated its origin.

Small fires started by the bomb were extinguished quickly by alert forest watchers.

Just before the bomb burst, a small single-engine seaplane was seen winging in from the sea. It circled the forest region and headed out to sea again. The supposition was that it came from and returned to a Japanese submarine lying offshore. The Army announced that, soon after the incident was reported, a plane of the coastal patrol bombed an unidentified submarine 30 miles off shore "with unobserved results." Japanese submarines of the largest type are known to carry small seaplanes.

Mr. Owen said "the spotting of the Japanese plane discloses an alertness which will pay dividends in protection."

"Undoubtedly," he continued, "this small foray is but a forerunner of what may be expected in the future."

Japan's 'Legal' Methods Halt Allied Repatriation

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese are making every effort to establish a legalistic basis for their aggressions in the Far East. And it is because of this, in all probability, that they have refused to allow Americans to be repatriated from the Philippines and similarly to release Britons from Hong Kong.

It is true that a few Manila Americans probably will come out on the next repatriation ship—officials or residents of China temporarily in the Philippines. Similarly a few official Britons may come from Hong Kong. But in general it appears to be the desire of the Japanese to force the United States and Great Britain to give up even the shadow of title to their possessions in the Far East.

They say, now, in effect:

"If America still claims title to the Philippines there can be no reason for repatriating Americans from Manila, for how can you repatriate a person who is already on his own soil?"

The same holds true of Britons in Hong Kong and Malaya. If Japan could compel Washington and London to admit the fact of enemy occupation of these points, even in the slightest degree, this would provide a discussion point in any eventual peace talks, the Japanese appear to feel.

Meanwhile, they are alert to capitalize on any indication that Japan is being recognized as fully in charge of the Far East, through the medium of propaganda to fellow-Asiatics. Those who have just returned from the Far East say that Japanese long-wave stations have been extremely effective in "educating" their new charges in various languages, whereas the American short-wave propaganda has been utterly useless almost everywhere—in Japan, for example, it cannot even be heard except by officials, since it is a punishable offense to own a short-wave set.

In appearing to adhere closely to legalistic forms the Japanese also seek to increase their influence among the conquered populations and to persuade them of their benevolent intentions.

For example, by insisting upon a legal façade for their conquests, the Japanese can, by inference, classify the United Nations as lawbreakers. Thus Japanese propaganda broadcasts can interpret the deportation of all persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast of the United States as a violation of the fundamental American legal principle of racial equality and tolerance.

Messages Taken

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Red Cross announced yesterday that messages to prisoners of war or service men missing in action in the southwest Pacific would be carried on the exchange ship Gripsholm sailing soon.

Messages should be filed immediately with local Red Cross chapters. They must be confined to 25 words and complete information as to the addressee's name, number, rank, military unit and his last known address should be given. Where possible, the Red Cross said, relatives and friends should join in sending one message.

The International Red Cross delegate in Japan will make every effort to deliver the messages. While the Red Cross explained it could give no assurance of delivery, the method has been adopted in agreement with the State, War, Navy and Postoffice Departments because the Japanese have not yet furnished official lists of most American prisoners.

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"No other service in the United States is doing such a swell job as the American railroads. They were ready for it. When the warning came in '39 after we repealed the embargo clause of the Neutrality Law, the railroads knew what was coming. They are now equipped with cars and with rails. Their roundhouses are full but not clogged. They keep the wheels moving.

"The American capacity for organization under crisis never was exemplified so splendidly as the American railroads have proved their worth and excellence. It is a great job well done. It is a sort of thing that Americans do better than anything else. Our hard common sense, our indomitable purpose to achieve, all these are back of our effort. The railroads have done their work without friction with either labor or capital. They have responded to a great emergency with splendid intelligence.

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Increasingly, under war conditions, the railroads must furnish mass transportation, military and civilian, for the nation. The load is already great—and growing steadily. Military movements come first, without question. You can do much to help us maintain adequate rail service for civilian needs as well, in these ways: When you travel, make your reservations and buy your tickets early; cancel reservations promptly, if necessary; check all personal baggage not actually needed in passenger cars; and spread the travel load by avoiding week-end and holiday rush periods. When you make shipments, order freight cars only to your actual current requirements; load them to capacity; and release them promptly.

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2381

Paris Quisling on Hand If Hitler Ousts Laval

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—Recent developments in France have given new force and importance to two conflicting currents in France. One of these has brought again to the fore a former Premier, Edouard Herriot, as a possible future leader of a Free France.

The opposing current, however, has not only emphasized the depths to which Chief of Government Pierre Laval has sunk in his and Marshal Pétain's policy of collaboration with the Axis. It has also thrown up an even extremer and outright Quisling in Paris—Marcel Déat.

Today it is the Vichy regime under M. Laval which matters in France. But tomorrow, should Hitler become impatient and dissatisfied with the "Men of Vichy," he may seek to install a more complete Quisling at Paris with authority over the whole country. This is the significance of the role for which Marcel Déat is being carefully built up by the Nazis.

Heavy Nazi Pressure

The latest Vichy decree introducing forced labor throughout Unoccupied France is indication of the impetus that heavy Nazi pressure has given to the trend toward still closer collaboration with the Axis.

A new law providing that all men between 18 and 50 and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 may now be called for compulsory labor is understood to be a direct result of a Nazi demand for more French workers.

Hitler hasn't obtained from Unoccupied France as many skilled laborers as he needs for factories in Germany.

Although reports from Vichy explained that workers conscripted under the new law won't be sent to Germany, it is believed that these powers to enforce compulsory labor give M. Laval new means of putting pressure on workers, thus making them more amenable to being sent to Germany.

Call for Fleet Rumored

This move is only one of several developments which indicate the trend on the part of the Vichy regime toward open hostility against Britain and the United Nations under orders from Berlin.

There has been a revival during the past week of reports that the Nazis are demanding co-operation of the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

Rumors that the Germans have in fact already begun to make use of a number of French warships both in coastal waters along the Bay of Biscay and the Channel, and more particularly in the Mediterranean, are not confirmed.

But there does seem a basis for the belief that the heaviest pressure yet is being put on Marshal Pétain and M. Laval by Hitler.

The British advance in Madagascar is being used by the Nazis and their agents in France as the latest lever with which to push Vichy into open conflict with Britain.

Leader of Fascist Group

One of the most violent advocates of this hostile policy is M. Déat who is the leader of a frankly Fascist group in Paris. M. Déat now contends that France should reply to the British advance in Madagascar by openly hostile action.

Such action he claims "would not be a declaration of war either on Britain or the United States, since nobody can deny us the right to defend the French Empire." Not only Madagascar, he says, but also Britain and American bombing of French territory calls for hostile reply.

Combined with M. Laval's latest denunciation of Both Britain and the United States, with Marshal Pétain's action in suppressing the bureaus of the French Chamber of Deputies and Senate, and finally with Jewish persecutions, these signs show that under increasing Nazi pressure, the Quislings in Occupied France and Vichy collarorators in unoccupied territory are redoubling their efforts to bring France fully into line with Hitler's "new order."

People Support Protests

But at the same time there are many proofs that the French people as a whole are resisting this Nazi pressure and taking increasingly courageous stands against the Nazi and Vichy extremists.

Public protest against Marshal Pétain's unconstitutional actions by Edouard Herriot as President of the Chamber of Deputies and Jules Jeanneney as President of the Senate is of the greatest importance.

In fact in Fighting French circles here there is conviction that resistance both to the German invader and to Vichy collaborationists is now at its peak in France.

M. Herriot's latest action in sending back his Legion of Honor decoration with a letter protesting against the award of the Legion of Honor to two French officers killed while fighting against the Soviets in Russia under German orders has been hailed by Fighting French here as specially significant.

Emergence of Herriot

"This symbolical act places M. Herriot morally at the head of French resistance in France," Denis Saurat, head of the French Institute in London, writes.

Professor Saurat then goes on to link M. Herriot's name with that of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as future leaders of France.

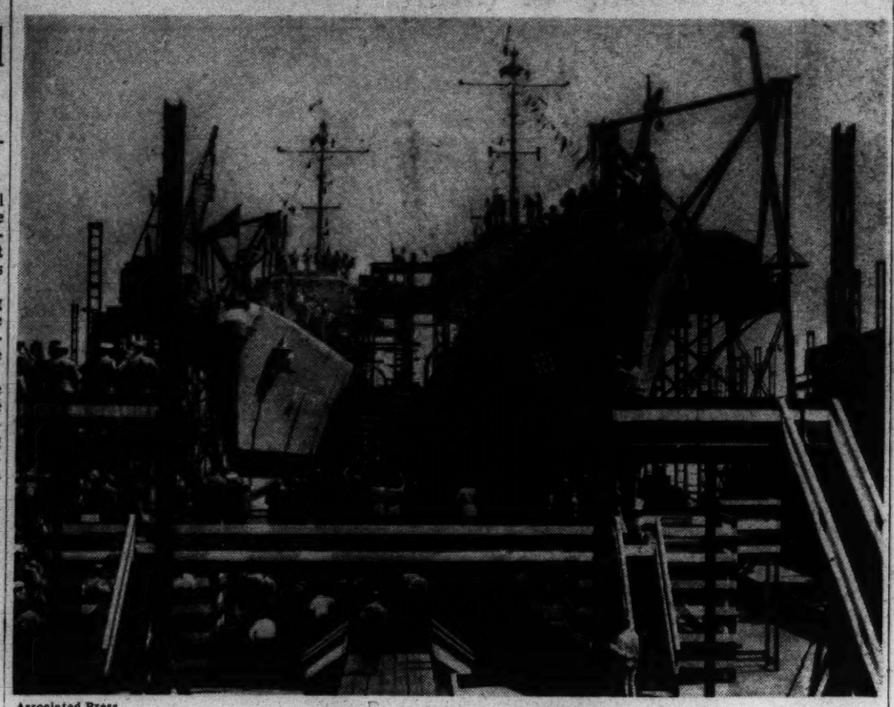
This emergence of M. Herriot as symbol of French democratic leadership is of the utmost significance. For M. Herriot is not only an important political figure. He is one of the few—very few—French parliamentarians who came through the final decade of French prewar politics unscathed.

Thus on the one hand recent events reveal M. Laval as sinking deeper and deeper into the quagmire of collaboration with the Germans, yet still failing to satisfy Hitler's growing appetite for French workers and his growing need for assistance of the French fleet.

In this situation Marcel Déat, who is exactly the sort of pseudo-Left Wing stuff of which Fascists are made, has come forward in Paris as an outright Quisling urging open hostility against the United Nations. In this he in Paris and M. Laval in Vichy are representative of the small but powerful anti-democratic current in France today.

On the other hand, M. Herriot's reappearance after nearly two years of relative obscurity is a sign of the growing strength of the countercurrent of French resistance to the Nazi invader and of revived fidelity to the French tradition of individual rights, freedom, and democracy.

Two at a Time for Hitler



Associated Press

Twin Launching of Destroyers

Here they are, the U. S. S. Maddox, at left, just starting down the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J., while its sister destroyer Nelson waits its turn to leave the ways for the waves.

Not only was it a twin launching but it maintained the yard's production pace of the past five weeks of a warship-a-week.

Willkie Completes Unscheduled Mission

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie carried out an unscheduled mission on his current tour in the Middle East.

Mrs. Mary Brock, National Broadcasting Company reporter at Teheran, Iran, reported to her home office today that she was among diplomatic and military officials who greeted Mr. Willkie's plane at the airport.

Mr. Willkie at once sought out Mrs. Brock and said:

"Your husband (Ray Brock, New York Times correspondent) at Ankara asked me to give you his love. In fact, he told me to kiss you."

Mrs. Brock's cable added:

"Mission carried out most satisfactorily on spot."

Canada Provinces Set Sharp Curbs On Home Current

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 16—Sharp restrictions have been set up for civilian consumption of electricity throughout most of Ontario and Quebec to meet a shortage of about 400,000 horsepower. In the past both provinces have produced a large surplus of hydroelectric power from the St. Lawrence River.

An order which goes into effect Sept. 20 prohibits all advertising signs in the territory affected. An exception is made in the case of electric signs before the offices or residences of physicians. There will be no more electric signs outside theaters, music halls or concert halls, and there will be a blackout of interior and exterior windows and showcase lighting.

The order forbids the use of electric air heaters or grates in offices and stores, and sharply limits the amount of lighting on building entrances and outside gas stations. Street lighting is to be curtailed by 20 per cent, except where arc lamps are used and these are more than 200 feet apart. There is no restriction in the use of electricity for traffic signals, for fire or other public safety requirements. The householder is asked to cut down his normal consumption of electricity by 20 per cent.

McNutt Sees National Labor Service Law as Inevitable

Continued from Page 1

ment establishment of a system of labor-supply inspectors to visit plants and advise employers and the local employment service on ways to piece out the labor supply such as breakdown of jobs into simpler operations and increased employment of women and Negroes.

The inspectors, he said, should be "production men" preferably.

Mr. McNutt warned the Committee that "serious demoralization" is now threatening the United States Employment Service "core of labor market activity" because of limitation of funds and only partial federalization of the system which has forced it to observe state compensation scales instead of Federal.

Housing Needed

Unless additional housing is provided in crowded defense areas, discrimination against Negroes ended, and day care provided for young children, Mr. McNutt predicted that migration of war labor will begin to fall off in the Pacific Coast area and in the Northeastern States about the end of 1942, with a resulting increase in pirating of workers from one plant to another. Upgrading of workers within plants, wide-scale training of unskilled workers, and breakdown of processes into simpler jobs will reduce the number of men who will be required to migrate, he said.

The Committee, in its questioning, tried to get Mr. McNutt to admit to disagreements with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, and Donald M. Nelson, Crairman of the War Production Board, as to manpower allocations, but Mr. McNutt, following the advice of President Roosevelt, flatly refused to promote any controversies, saying that all three agencies were working toward the same end.

Hull Warns Vichy Against Transfer Of Manpower to German War Plants

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The pro-Axis Vichy regime of Pierre Laval had notice today that any wholesale transfer of French manpower to Germany's war factories would be regarded by the United States as aid to the enemy and violation of France's obligations under international law.

In notifying the Vichy Ambassador to this effect yesterday, Secretary of State Cordell Hull also took occasion to express this Government's unqualified condemnation of mass deportation of Jews from Unoccupied France.

The text of his remarks to Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye was not made public, but Mr. Hull bluntly told reporters the attitude of the United States and added emphasis to his statements by authorizing direct quotation.

He characterized the mass deportation of refugees as "revolting and fiendish," pointing out that it involved "delivery of these unhappy people to enemies who have announced and in considerable measure executed their intention to enslave, maltreat and eventually exterminate them under conditions of the most extreme cruelty."

In the language of diplomacy such adjectives as "revolting and fiendish" are seldom applied to the measures of any but an enemy government.

Nevertheless the Secretary of State's strong language was not unanimously interpreted as an indication that the United States would shortly break off diplomatic relations with Vichy.

Observers familiar with the turbulent course of these relations, particularly since M. Laval came to power last April, were more inclined to view Mr. Hull's bluntness as one more challenge to the pro-Axis Chief of Government to break off relations with the United States if he dared.

Information available here from Vichy indicated that for M. Laval to take upon himself such a responsibility would involve grave risk of internal disorder.

Vichy Interested

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 16 (AP)—News of Secretary of State Hull's condemnation of the shipment of Jews and French workers to Germany arrived here too late for official comment last night, but was received with great interest in Vichy.

A protest already made by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, S. Pinkney Tuck, was widely discussed.

Another departure of workers for Germany was announced from Paris where 600 men left yesterday morning for the Reich. A speech by a released French war prisoner published yesterday in Paris reminded the French that they had agreed to send 150,000 skilled workers to Germany to "relieve" 50,000 prisoners. This referred to the Hitler-Laval arrangement under which one war prisoner will be released for each three workers who go to Germany.

N. Y. Conservation Head On Leave for War Effort

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—Lithgow Osborne, Conservation Commissioner since 1933, departed from State service last night on a leave of absence without pay to participate in the war effort as an attaché to the Office of Strategic Services

The leave, expiring Dec. 30, was granted by Governor Lehman, who immediately designated John T. Gibbs, Albany, Acting Conservation Commissioner until Mr. Osborne's return. Mr. Gibbs has been Deputy Commissioner since 1933.

Cracks in Italian Home Front Widening

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although an Italian collapse still seems extremely remote, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Fascist home front is gradually disintegrating.

Sabotage has increased sharply. Civilians make no effort to hide their apathy over the course of the war. The Fascist Party is carrying out a purge that has already resulted in the expulsion of more than 66,000 of its members. Pro-Allied sentiment is becoming progressively bolder. Even prominent Fascist newspapers now admit that the average Italian is not fooled by Axis propaganda. The Army corps is discouraged and fearful. Clashes between Italians and Germans are on the increase.

Many other signs confirm the growing war weariness of the Italian populace. Short messages reaching former British residents through neutral channels have contained such revealing sentences as "The house is ready whenever the signori are ready to return." Others reported, "As much as we can we are leading a life as you knew it." Mussolini's own paper Popolo d'Italia felt itself moved to lash out quite openly against all those who keep asking when the war is going to end.

Other papers attacked the intellectuals for a complete lack of "Fascist imagination." The younger generation was censured for its unwillingness to volunteer. Merchants and peasants were charged with dishonesty and lack of cooperation. Members of the Fascist hierarchy itself were accused of economic sabotage, such as transactions on the black market.

Charges of Fraud

On July 29 five high officials of the Fascist Corporation of Wood Dealers and Manufacturers were arrested on charges of fraud, embezzlement and speculation. Among them were Dr. Dino Corbarelli and Gen. Girolamo della Rovere, a former vice-president and a former director of the corporation. On the following day, Giorgio Molfino, member of the Grand Council, was mysteriously removed from his post as President of the Fascist Corporation of Commerce.

In recent weeks numerous party members were expelled for various strange reasons. On July 14 Giovanni Diagona lost his party membership because he not only refused to rise from his seat during the transmission of a High Command communiqué, but also went to the radio and turned it off.

In Turin Renato Moriondo was expelled because of "ironical remarks made during the broadcast of the news from the battlefronts." Giovanni Foroni, a lawyer in Cremona, was read out of the party on account of remarks made against Fascist leaders.

Party Badge Not Worn

In addition to these specially publicized cases, most of the more than 66,000 members who have been expelled have probably been interned. Italian papers reported that many of those expelled had neglected to wear the Fascist party badge. They also had failed to show any interest in party affairs and had refused to serve as volunteers in the armed forces. Apparently the purge now under way is much more than just another house cleaning. It is a sign of a serious breakdown of Fascist discipline.

Meanwhile, sabotage of the war effort goes on. Longshoremen at Naples had to be replaced by German and Italian soldiers because their slowdown practices were disrupting the transport of war materials. During the last days of July a munitions factory at Padua and war plants at Ferrara were destroyed by fire and explosion. At Pola several sections of the arsenal were destroyed. In Milan 50 freight cars with war materiel went up in flames. Trains destined for Germany have been damaged or derailed at Florence, Faenza, and in South Tirol.

The situation is especially critical in Venezia Julia where for many months insurgents have been waging war against the Fascist authorities. The entire Militia, the Carabinieri and special detachments of the Army had to be mobilized without being able to quell the revolt. On April 6, for instance, fighting broke out near Cossanna between Carabinieri and armed insurgents. Several Carabinieri were killed. Four days later insurgents executed the Mayor of Vipacco and his son.

Anti-German Rioting

On April 18 fighting was reported near Gorizia where a battle between Government forces and insurgents developed on Mont Nanos. Although nine of the rebels were executed in June, fighting is continuing.

Since the start of the present German "invasion" of Italy clashes between Italians and Germans have been very frequent. In the streets of Sicilian towns and villages German airmen have been attacked by the enraged population. Anti-German rioting has occurred at Naples, Taranto and Bari.

In Genoa an inscription on the statue of Balilla, the boy who led the revolt which drove the Austrians out of the city in 1746, called on Balilla to return "because our arch enemy has come back again."

Mussolini plainly has failed to win the confidence of the younger generation. The Propaganda Ministry has come out with a statement to the effect that the nation's youth is absolutely reliable and that the older generation, unable to forget the past, is causing most of the trouble.

The problem of Fascist Italy's younger generation is not a purely political one, but has a serious social aspect. Fascist papers have expressed their concern because millions of young men and women are "without any training, without any qualifications and without any future." These young people are being accused of laziness and of reluctance to take industrial or agricultural training courses.

Trade Structure Crumbling

Millions of potential agricultural and industrial workers cannot find their place in the Fascist economic system. Due to the fact that hundreds of thousands of skilled workers have been sent to the Reich, the country's economic structure is slowly disintegrating.

A new crisis has been provoked by the ever-growing threat of an Allied invasion of western Europe. Italian morale grew so bad that Premier Mussolini, on an "inspection" trip to Gorizia last July, had to assure a gathering of many of the highest officers of the Italian army that "a second front would never be opened, neither in Europe nor in any other part of the world."

The Italian people must have been surprised to learn that the High Command had to be told once more by the Duce himself what Fascist propagandists had been shouting from the rooftops for many months.

Italians Strike 6 Hours And Obtain Pay Raise

Recorded by CBS

London, Sept. 16

A six hour strike took place at the Fiat aircraft and automobile plant in Italy forcing the management to concede the workers' demand for higher wages, the British radio has announced.

According to the Swiss paper which reported this strike, the strikers asked for a raise in wages, BBC said. The strike lasted for six hours and the management of the factory finally gave in. Although strikes are forbidden in Italy, neither police nor the Army have been seen near the Fiat works, BBC declared.

Canada Takes New Measures To Slash Liquor Consumption

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (CP)—A committee of six members of the Federal Cabinet has been formed to study the liquor question in Canada with a view to reducing the annual liquor bill—estimated at $250,000,000 for the present year—it has been learned here.

The Committee is headed by J. T. Thorson, War Services Minister, and its other members are Thomas A. Crerar, Resources Minister, Revenue Minister Col. Colin Gibson, James L. Ilsley, Finance Minister, Col. W. P. Mulock, Postmaster-general and Joseph E. Michaud, Fisheries Minister.

The Committee has held some meetings and "is thoroughly canvassing the entire situation," Mr. Thorson said Sept. 14.

The Committee has the same personnel as one which studied the liquor question about a year ago. At that time it dealt with representations made by the Canadian Temperance Federation, asking that beverage rooms be closed, and sales of alcoholic liquor restricted to Government liquor stores.

On Jan. 31, Mr. Thorson, as Chairman of the Committee, told the Federation that, as their requests had to do with the regulation of the sale of liquor, the matter was a provincial matter and therefore should be handled by the Provinces, as no national situation existed beyond the power of the Provinces to deal with.

Mr. Thorson said a resolution presented Sept. 12 to Prime Minister MacKenzie King, Mr. Crerar and himself from the General Council of the United Church was of a different nature. It asked that the quantity of alcoholic beverages produced in Canada should be drastically curtailed by limiting the amount of material which might be used by the distilleries, breweries and wineries.

The resolution further asked that the amount of alcoholic beverages reelased from bond should be reduced to two-thirds or one-half of the present rate in somewhat the same way as tea and coffee are rationed and, further, that the alcoholic content of beer, wine and spirits should be reduced, that liquor advertising and shipments of alcoholic beverages overseas should be stopped, and that a federal-provincial conference be held to carry on an educational campaign for temperance.

It was the opinion of the Government Mr. Thorson said, that these were requests which could be considered by the Dominion as likely to come within federal jurisdiction.

It was learned that the Prime Minister plans at some future date to make a broadcast appeal for temperance.

Sir Geoffrey Layton Is Promoted to Admiral

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander in Chief of all British Forces in Ceylon, was promoted today to Admiral.

Rear Admiral John Henry Godfrey was advanced to Vice Admiral.

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Balkan Tinderbox Primed for Revolt

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—Long-standing Bulgarian sympathies with Russia are held here to be the explanation of risings which are reported both from Ankara and from Axis sources and of which tales have been filtering through to informed circles here for some time.

Latest risings which are reported from Yugoslavia, particularly from Bosnia and Macedonia, are believed to have a similar origin. It is doubtful in both cases whether the patriots are actually Communists, though they are certainly Left Wing.

Their present relations with Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of the Chetnik guerrilla forces of Yugoslavia, are also shrouded in mystery. All that can safely be said is that in the past there hasn't been much cohesion between the various groups, and in some cases there actually have been clashes.

Semblance of Neutrality

Although Bulgaria is definitely in the Axis and a satellite of Germany it is not at war with Russia. Maintenance of a semblance of neutrality between the two Slavic nations thus is protecting Hitler's bases on the western shores of the Black Sea from Soviet bombers which with the RAF have been carrying out a two-way aerial offensive against Axis territory. In all probability the Germans are using these Bulgarian bases as the principal sources of supply for the Caucasian campaign.

[Recent Overseas News Agency dispatches from London quoted Balkan circles as expressing the belief that the destruction of some of these bases would be an immediate and substantial help to the embattled Russians. This destruction may be one of the principal objectives of the leaders of the present demonstrations.]

Besides sympathy for Russia an important contributory cause of the current uprisings, particularly in Bulgaria, is the German drive to extract foodstuffs from the local peasantry. The Bulgarian peasant has always had to live frugally and this year's harvest, except for corn, is thoroughly bad throughout the Balkans.

At the same time the Government, acting under strong German pressure, has drastically tightened food regulations. For example, farmers are not allowed to thresh wheat at home, but are obliged to bring it to Government threshing machines and thresh it under the eyes of Government inspectors with the view, of course, to making more available for export to Germany.

Peasants Unconvinced

Peasants everywhere are taking a poor view of the whole scheme. In parts of Yugoslavia, particularly in Croatia, authorities in order to allay resentment have officially declared no part of this year's crops will leave the country, but the majority of the local inhabitants remain unconvinced.

How far the outbreaks will embarrass the Axis remains to be seen. But there is evidence that they are being suppressed with typical Axis severity which deliberately tries to cow the population into passivity in order that garrisons can be reduced to a minimum.

[According to the Associated Press, travelers arriving in Ankara report sabotage is steadily increasing in Bulgaria despite such rigid Nazi control that almost every military factory and railroad station is under Gestapo guard. Recently, these sources said, a German military train carrying war materials was derailed. Although mass arrests followed, these informants said, the still - dissatisfied Germans ordered new Gestapo units into Bulgaria.

A Sofia dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund reported that unless insurgent bands fighting against authorities in Bulgarian-occupied Macedonia returned to their homes reprisals would be taken against members of their families and hostages.]

There is unfortunately no evidence on hand so far which suggests the Axis garrisons have been reduced below the safety level, though many Balkan experts think the recent estimate of 36 divisions issued by the Yugoslav Government must be at least twice too big, even if the Germans have now completed training and arming considerable numbers of the German minority in Balkan countries.

It is considered that even the smaller figure, however, would leave sufficient margin to cope with sporadic outbreaks and that only if the population rose en massé would Axis control be seriously jeopardized. Of this there is no sign—yet.

But it is a fact that despite regular Axis official statements that such and such an area has been "pacified" troubles are actually getting more widespread.

Criticized for Ingratitude

Something of this can be gleaned from the frequency of Axis radio announcements that railroad service on this or that sector has been "resumed," and from the growing acerbity of the Italian press comments on "the ingratitude of local inhabitants for the blessings of Roman law, Roman generosity, and for liberating them from the insidious machinations of Anglo-Saxon Jewish capitalists."

In addition to the localities named above, there are apparently well-authenticated reports of trouble among Albanians and in Greece. It is also reliably stated that a number of Rumanians have joined General Mihailovitch.

Rumanians generally, though playing an unexpectedly important role in Axis attacks on Stalingrad, are really more concerned about their latent quarrel with Hungary over Transylvania than about the war against the U. S. S. R. Recently both Rumania and Hungary have been criticized in the Axis press for keeping more troops on their common frontier than they have sent to Russia.

Mutual Distrust Shown

Each is watching the other with growing intensity of suspicion, deepened at the moment by the fact that Rumanians are uncertain what will be the outcome of the struggle now going on in Hungary for the right to name a successor to Stephan Horthy as Deputy Regent. A large number of Hungarians believe that Stephan Horthy was murdered by the Nazis.

If his successor is a pro-Nazi, Rumanians will see the vanishment of their hopes of inducing the Germans to repartition Transylvania to their advantage. At the same time, such an appointment would be highly unpopular in Hungary itself, though, if the choice fell on an anti-Nazi, there is an appreciable possibility of the Germans staging a coup d'etat.

German wishes so far as Hungary is concerned were clearly apparent in the controlled Transocean News Agency announcement recently that Hungary had decided to abolish its present constitution and introduce a corporative state instead.

The announcement had to be withdrawn a few days later when the Hungarians had let it be known in unmistakable language that they considered the present Constitution sufficiently adaptable for wartime needs to continue functioning without change.

It is thus clear that throughout the Axis eastern marches there is a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction and uneasiness. If it reached a point when one really sharp reverse in the field occurred, it might have quite incalculable results.

Yugoslavs Suffering But Will Still Resist

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 16

Capt. Ivan Kern, Minister of Transport in the refugee Yugoslavian Government in London, said yesterday that rebel forces in his country "will keep up resistance," although his people were suffering greatly, many having gone without bread for more than four months.

Arriving on a trans-Atlantic clipper, Captain Kern, who commanded a torpedo flotilla before his country capitulated, said the morale of his people was "very high," despite hardship.

He said the copper mines at Bor were being exploited by the Nazis but that frequent raids on them by guerrillas had caused considerable damage. The country's navy and merchant fleet, he said, were still fighting and sailing under their own flag with the United Nations.

Hope of Argentine Liberals

Associated Press

Former Argentine President on Visit to Brazil

Gen. Augustin P. Justo (center, cape over arm), who offered to serve in Brazil's Army when that country entered the war, was greeted by Oswaldo Aranha (hat in hand) when he arrived in Brazil Sept. 7 for the Independence Day celebration. General Justo, a former President of Argentina, is a power behind the scenes in the Army and has championed the cause of the United Nations.

Castillo Regime Uncomfortable Under Criticism of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Despite the fact that, where possible, the Castillo regime in Argentina ignores Congress, the regime has been having an uncomfortable time lately as the result of the legislature's retention of its critical faculty.

Also, the Castillo Administration is giving considerable attention to the attitude of a former President, Gen. Agustin P. Justo, who is a power behind the scenes in the Army and has championed the democratic cause. He is still supposed to be a friend of Dr. Castillo, though an unfortunate incident occurred when he was in the President's company the other day. Visiting a university faculty, he was hissed by nationalist students, though though they cheered President Castillo. The University authorities apologized to General Justo and dismissed a fascist professor in charge of the students.

General Justo has never been considered a liberal, though he was credited with the choice of former President Ortiz as his successor to guide the country from the semi-dictatorship he inherited from General Uriburu back to democracy. Many Argentines believe General Justo is intent on returning to power. He has gained popular publicity by his friendly gestures toward the United States and its allies. At the same time, he has alienated the friendship of the conservative camp to which he really belongs, though his prestige at home and abroad precludes any attempt to silence him.

Late last month General Justo went further. As an honorary general in the Brazilian Army he offered his services to the neighboring country, so as "to take part in this struggle of the free men of the world fighting for right, democracy and humanity." He also personally attended Brazil's celebration of its Independence Day in Ri de Janeiro. Many Argentines anticipated interesting political developments after that gesture, especially as the most President Castillo appeared able to do was to send a bishop to the United States to "explain" his foreign policy to North Americans. The President admitted that the full force of opinion in the Americas was against Argentina.

Nearly a year ago, the torpedocraft Corrientes was lost and other warships damaged in collisions during naval exercises. There was loss of life also. An investigation was held and the blame put on the commander-in-chief and the highest naval officers. The Minister of Marine permitted a revision of the trial and junior officers were made the scapegoats.

This situation would not have emerged had not the Chamber of Deputies taken up the case when the Government thought it was buried. The scandal—for such it appears to be—has shocked the nation. The Chamber has asked to see the full report on the investigation court, but the Government hesitates and wants to know first what "ends the Chamber has in view." It also read a homily to the Chamber on the divisions of executive and legislative power. The embers of the controversy are still burning.

Then there is the episode—and it may be more—of the national lottery tickets. Rumors that something was wrong with this organization have been spread for some time. The Chamber sifted these and found that, contrary to general supposition and organic requirements, charities were getting few benefits from the lottery. South American lotteries, like most others, are usually justified on the allocation of percentages to charity or social welfare organizations or by ticket-selling facilities granted to deserving institutions and persons.

Investigation Commission

What has actually happened to the Argentine lottery organization is not quite clear yet, but a Parliamentary Investigation Commission has been set up and its activities, although secret, have disturbed Governmental feelings. The investigators flew over to Montevideo the other day, following up some clue. Evidence so far available suggests that, possibly with officials' connivance, the lottery has developed into some kind of trust, with big money for "big business." Whether the truth will come out, even if discovered by the Commission, is another matter.

The Radical-Socialist majority in the Chamber also registered a dignified protest against the admission of the new National Democrat (Conservative) Deputies to that branch of the Legislature. These came from the provinces, especially that of Buenos Aires, where democracy has not the same chance of resisting fraud and physical intervention as in the cities.

The Radicals and Socialists denounced executive connivance with these illegalities but they could not impugn the qualifications of the elected, who have now taken their seats and made the opposition position more precarious. Special sessions were called to debate the issue but the National Democrats just stayed away so that no quorum could be obtained. Publicly, however, the Government lost The public through debate publicity was left with the definite impression that the new Deputies were not the legitimate representatives of the people.

Management of public finances by decree government has been exposed and criticized by Congress. Argentina has accumulated a 500,000,000-peso deficit, or about $119,000,000, in the last three years, the Finance Minister revealed when asked to explain the budgetary position in the Senate. Money just goes by decree. In addition to extra Army and Navy allowances, there was one item of 14,000,000 pesos which went for police reinforcements.

Little Publicized

So far, few of the facts behind foreign policy have been publicized in Congress, but the people continue in hopes that something will come out of all the welter of rumor and uncertainty. The regime hitherto has kept these debates secret, though the last one left a trail of newspaper suspensions and threats to foreign correspondents which aroused many suspicions.

What is reasonably clear is that Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú spoke disparagingly before parliamentarians of the rest of South American countries and betrayed his hostility toward the United States. He was speaking for the Administration, several of whose members are known to be fascist-inclined. The newspaper La Prensa, whose regular appearance has become a state of siege miracle, editorially suggested that economic policy was already headed toward totalitarian methods. It also criticized President Castillo for being on a recreative excursion which delayed Argentine expressions of solidarity with Brazil.

Parity-Plus Ceilings Advocated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told Senators today that unless farm price ceilings are set at parity-plus, to allow for increased labor costs, food production would suffer from a wartime labor shortage.

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee on anti-inflation legislation asked by President Roosevelt, Mr. O'Neal said:

"We believe that rising labor costs must be taken into consideration because if they are not considered it will be simply impossible for farmers to compete with other employers in the labor market for the help they must have to maintain production."

"Some farmers have this year allowed part of their crops to remain unharvested because they could not pay wages high enough to attract the necessary labor.

"It is our suggestion now that farm price ceilings be set at parity (and at comparable parity for commodities for which no parity figures are available), plus an appropriate amount to compensate the producer for all farm wage increases since the base period, or at a price in effect at any recent date, whichever is higher."

The measure under consideration by the Committee would authorize the President to stabilize prices and wages "so far as practicable" at the levels prevailing Aug. 15. Price ceilings for agricultural commodities could not be established at less than parity, or the highest market price prevailing between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942. Under present law, such ceilings may not be established under 110 per cent of parity.

[Parity is a level calculated to give farmers purchasing power in terms of non-farm goods and services equivalent to that of a past favorable period, in most cases 1909-14.]

Meanwhile, Chairman Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, of the Senate Agriculture Committee, called on farm state senators to draft their own legislation to control farm prices. He opened hearings by his own Committee on the problem with this challenge:

"It is our duty to determine the facts and draft the bill and take the responsibility—we here in Congress."

Senator Smith's first witness, Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Association, asserted that the bill offered by Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama in the House was much more satisfactory than the measure before the Senate banking group. Farm labor costs would definitely be figured in arriving at parity prices under Mr. Steagall's proposal. Such labor costs are now disregarded in arriving at parity estimates.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, as well as Price Administrator Leon Henderson, appearing before the Senate Banking Committee yesterday, supported the President's request of Sept. 7 that the parity basis remain as it is.

Mr. Roosevelt himself meanwhile adopted a hands-off policy for the time being, telling reporters at his press conference yesterday that he preferred to let Congress work out the problem by itself.

The final witness yesterday, Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board, gave his indorsement to the wage stabilization provisions of a Brown-Wagner bill.

Mr. Davis thought the bill "adequate" to enable his Board to prevent widespread wage increases, but he added he felt it would not require the Board to adhere "rigidly" to wage rates of Aug. 15, because that might work some inequities.

8 Soldiers in Hawaii Are Given Medals

HONOLULU, Sept. 3. Delayed. (AP)—Eight soldiers of the Hawaiian Department have been awarded Soldier's Medals for courage and heroism displayed in saving the life of a flier whose plane had crashed. Details of the incident were not disclosed by the Army Department.

Those who received the award included: Sergeants Edward T. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Elvin M. Lee, Portland, Ind.; Corporals Luther O'Neal, Atlanta, and Joseph P. Manejcek, Hartford, Conn.; and Privates Emil R. Popovitch, West Allis, Wis., and John F. Hayes, Long Branch, N. J.

Wallace Has 7 Freedoms For Mexicans

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace today championed a set of "seven freedoms" for Mexicans, in a speech celebrating Mexico's Independence Day.

"The Mexican people," he declared in a prepared speech, "have a profound belief in the four freedoms as enunciated by President Roosevelt—Freedom of Speech and Religion, Freedom from Want and Fear.

"But if I understand their history and feelings correctly, they would add three more freedoms—first, the freedom to buy land at a reasonable price; second, the freedom to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest; and third, the freedom to establish schools which teach the realities of life."

The Vice-President arranged to deliver his speech in Spanish, but made public an approximate translation in English.

Asserting that misunderstandings of the past between citizens of the United States and Mexico were being replaced by a solid friendship based on mutual respect and understanding, Mr. Wallace added:

"Farmers and workers of Mexico are standing shoulder to shoulder with their brothers on our side of the border. The Mexican people know that the Nazis have a hatred and disdain for those who do not have what the Nazis choose to call 'Aryan' blood.

"The Mexican people know that the establishment of Nazism anywhere in this Hemisphere would mean the eventual destruction of all the seven freedoms in which they so passionately believe.

"A Nazi or a Jap victory would spell the death of liberty everywhere in the Western Hemisphere. And something else would die—an intangible something which has been taking shape gradually over the years, as the peoples of the New World have been groping for a special destiny all their own."

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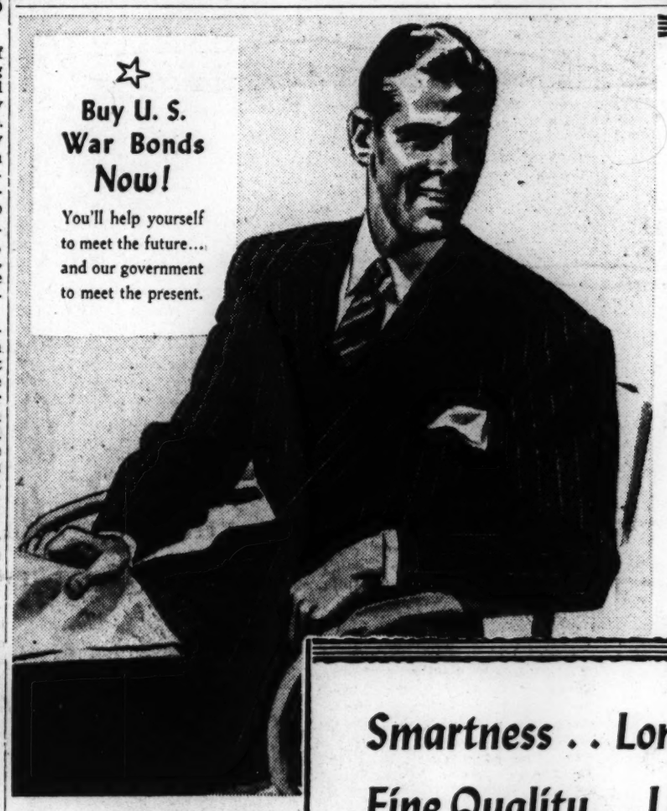

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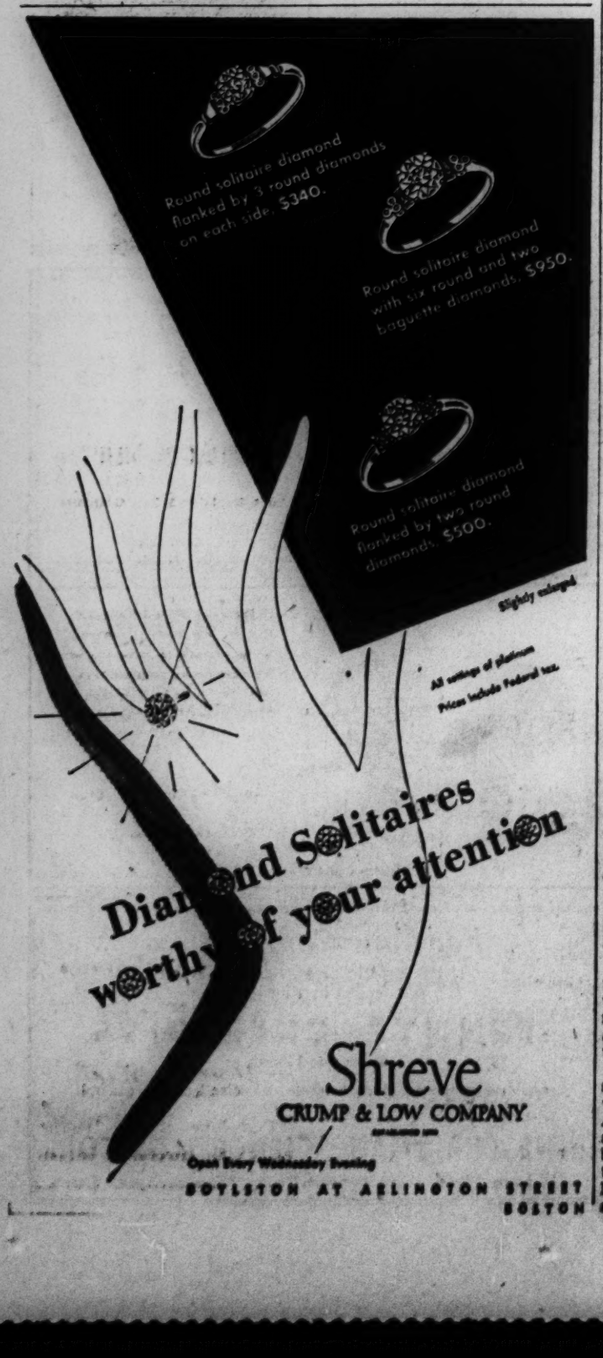
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Primary Trend Favors Incumbents

By the Associated Press

Returns from primaries in five States disclosed today relatively few upsets with most incumbents winning party renomination including Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts and Republican Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin.

Yesterday's balloting, which virtually completed the nation's preelection voting, also gave Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson of Detroit the Republican senatorial nomination over Gerald L. K. Smith, former lieutenant of the late Huey Long and an advocate of "tires for all."

The Massachusetts Democratic primaries brought victory to United States Representative Joseph E. Casey and Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield for the senatorial and gubernatorial nominations. The latter defeated former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly while former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, conceded the senatorial nomination to Mr. Casey.

Former Gov. James M. Curley staged a comeback after four straight political setbacks to capture the Democratic congressional nomination for the 11th district.

On the Republican side, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was unopposed for renomination. The party's only state-wide contest resulted in a landslide for Senator Lodge over Courtenay Crocker, Boston.

The unofficial returns gave Mr. Ferguson a lead of nearly two to one over Mr. Smith in Michigan's senatorial contest with a third candidate, Elton R. Eaton, Plymouth weekly newspaper publisher, far in the rear. In the Nov. 3 election, the winner will face United States Senator Prentiss M. Brown, who was renominated on the Democratic ticket without opposition.

Representatives Paul W. Shafer, Clare E. Hoffman and Bartel Jonkman, Republicans, who were termed prewar isolationists by their opponents appeared to have won renomination, but Representative Rudolph Tenerowicz of Hamtramck, Democrat, attacked on the same grounds, trailed former Representative George Sadowski for the First District nomination. Democratic Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner and Harry F. Kelly, Republican, were unopposed for their parties' gubernatorial nominations.

Wisconsin's comparatively light voting gave Governor Heil the Republican nomination to a third term over his two opponents, State Senator Milton T. Murray and Dr. James K. Robinson, Milwaukee. His vote topped their total.

A six-way contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, however, developed into a close battle between Gustave J. Keller, party organizer, and Dr. W. C. Sullivan, former Progressive. The Progressive nomination went to Orland S. Loomis without a contest.

Among Other Results

In New Hampshire, United States Senator Styles Bridges obtained the Republican renomination by an overwhelming majority. Francis P. Murphy, twice Republican Governor of the State who shifted allegiance to the Democratic Party last June, will face Senator Bridges on election day. Senator Bridges easily defeated Arthur J. Gurenler, a textile worker, while Mr. Murphy won the Democratic nomination from Alvan A. Lucier, Democratic National Committeeman.

Republican Governor Robert O. Blood won renomination with a better than two to one lead over William M. Cole, former State Senate President.

In New Jersey, Albert W. Hawkes wrested the lead in the Republican contest for United States senatorial nomination from Gill Robb Wilson today at a time when only 76 districts were unreported, and most of them were in territory most favorable to him.

The lead had see-sawed during the night as returns from yesterday's primary were tabulated, but unofficial figures for 3,559 of the 3,635 election districts in the State gave Mr. Hawkes a 1,232-vote lead. Both accused President Roosevelt's administration of bungling the war effort.

One of the incumbents who failed to obtain renomination was United States Senator Wall Doxey who lost out in Mississippi's run-off Democratic primary to a newcomer in politics, James O. Eastland, attorney and cotton planter. Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in Mississippi.

Primary Surprise

In Chicago, Robert E. Crowe, a veteran Republican was nominated Monday as a Democratic candidate for Superior Court Judge in the Nov. 3 election.

Mr. Crowe, who served as State's Attorney here from 1920 to 1928, was chosen at a Democratic judicial convention presided over by P. A. Nash, Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee.

Maine Stays Republican

"This is a great surprise," Mr. Crowe commented when informed of the decision. "However, I regard it as a compliment to have the Democratic Party name me for the bench."

Republicans, spurning coalition with the Democrats for the judicial election, have nominated John F. Tyrrell for the place.

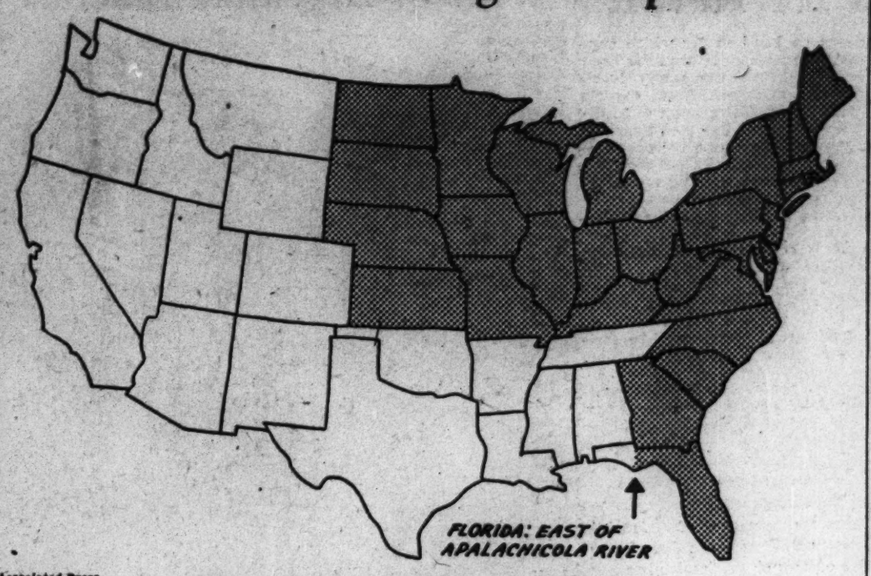
Maine, first State to hold its final election for national offices since the country entered the war, remained Republican by a two-to-one vote.

Maine citizens did not accept the Democratic slogan that a vote for Republicans would be a rebuff to President Roosevelt and hinder the war effort. Instead, they elected Republicans who on the whole have supported the President's foreign policy both before and after Pearl Harbor.

Re-elected were United States Senator Wallace H. White and Gov. Sumner Sewall.

Robert Hale, Portland lawyer, defeated a former Governor, Louis J. Brann, for the Congressional seat from the First District. In the Second District, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, one of New England's two woman members in Congress, was re-elected. There was no opposition to another term for Representative Frank Fellows in the Third District. All three are Republicans.

Where Oil Rationing Will Operate



Associated Press

Shaded States Show Where Shortage Will Be

F. D. R. Turns Over New Ship To Norwegians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP) — President Roosevelt turned over a new submarine chaser to the Norwegian Navy here today, and Crown Princess Martha accepted it as a symbol of America's vast war production which means, she said, that "we cannot fail."

The ceremony transferring the sleek, gray, 173-foot ship was held at the Washington Navy Yard. The President and Norwegian Crown Princess heard the national anthems of their two countries and saw the American flag hauled down and the Norwegian flag raised, while the old and the new crews stood at attention.

Speaking from an automobile, Mr. Roosevelt praised Norway's democratic ideals, fighting spirit, and contribution of vital sea forces to the United Nations' cause.

"The combination of treachery and brute force which conquered Norway," he said, "will live in history as the blackest deed of a black era. Norway fought valiantly with what few weapons there were at hand—and fell.

"And with Norway fell the concept that either remoteness from political controversy or usefulness to mankind could give any nation immunity from attack in a world where aggression spread unchecked."

He noted that the Norwegian Blue Cross flies on the fourth largest Navy of the United Nations, which is operating from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean. The Norwegian Merchant Marine, he added, has lost about 200 ships and 1,300 seamen in carrying essential war supplies.

In turning the new subchaser over to the Crown Princess under lend-lease arrangements, Mr. Roosevelt voiced a hope that the day would come when the vessel would carry the Norwegian flag into a home port in a free Norway.

Not only Norwegian leaders in exile in Britain, but also Norwegian men and women everywhere, the slender, dark-haired Crown Princess declared, were stirred at what took place at today's ceremony.

The Crown Princess, who had just returned from London, said in reply:

"The tidings of America's rapidly increasing mobilized manpower and war production, of the flaming spiirt of America's fighting forces already manifested in engagements on land, sea and in the air, are everyday telling our hard-tried people that with such an ally we cannot fail."

"It is not alone," she said, "what this admirable, technically complete submarine chaser means as an addition to our fighting Navy, but also and not the least, what it signified as an expression of the friendship and common purpose of our great comrade in arms, the American people."

Gabriel Terra

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gabriel Terra, who passed on here yesterday, served as Uruguay's President from 1931 to 1938.

His brother-in-law, President Alfredo Baldomir, succeeded him in office and will remain President of Uruguay until March 1, 1943, under extraordinary powers decreed last March.

Under "strong man" Terra, who had been teacher, diplomat, Foreign Minister, and a veteran in various ministries, Uruguay developed State Socialism to a point then unapproached by any other South American country.

Government companies operate the telephone, telegraph, electricity, alcohol, cement and oil industries either partially or wholly. A Constitution adopted under Terra's guidance provided for old-age pensions, workmen's accident insurance, child welfare, State care for mothers, free medical attention for the poor, accident insurance, the eight-hour day and the six-day week.

30 States Fill Fuel Oil Tanks Prior to Rationing Due Oct. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — Householders in 17 Eastern and 13 Middle Western States today began filling their fuel oil tanks in preparation for coupon rationing to begin Oct. 1.

Though ration books will not be ready at that time, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, has announced that no dealer will be allowed to deliver fuel oil in the 30 States without securing a written statement from the person receiving the oil that an equivalent number of coupons will be surrendered when coupon books are issued—about Nov. 30.

A large bloc of Middle Western States were joined to the 17 Eastern gasoline-rationed States in the fuel oil order as a precautionary measure. Though possessing adequate supplies today, these States, Mr. Nelson explained, are the nearest points from which fuel oil may be drawn to the East. "This withdrawal of fuel oils from the Middle West necessitates rationing in that area," Mr. Nelson declared.

The Middle Western States affected are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Kentucky. Tennessee and Oklahoma escaped rationing because of their limited use of oil burners.

Eastern States Rationed

The Eastern rationed area consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, and the District of Columbia.

Deliveries of oil for heating purposes, forbidden since Aug. 3 in the Eastern States, were resumed today with a limitation of 275 gallons on deliveries to private dwellings, accommodating less than four families. Other fuel users are allowed to fill their tanks to a maximum of 50 per cent of capacity this month.

Details of the coupon rationing system have not been made public. Preliminary plans call for the allotment of enough oil to every home owner to maintain a 65-degree temperature if general precautions against heat loss are taken.

Mr. Nelson's order yesterday urged users of fuel oil who are not able to convert to coal to give immediate attention to weatherstripping, storm sashing, burner cleaning, soot elimination and other measures to cut the consumption of oil.

Much Depends on Weather

Mr. Nelson renewed the Government's plea for conversion of furnaces to coal. "All families who are able to convert their burners to the use of coal should consider it their patriotic duty to act immediately," he declared. "Those of you who have been asking what you could do to aid the war effort can find part of the answer here."

The Chairman pointed out that the seriousness of the oil shortage will depend to a large extent on the severity of the winter ahead. "If weather conditions are favorable," he said, "the shortage will be somewhat eased. It is clear, however," he added, "that commonsense and good judgment dictate the adoption of a rationing plan now.

"By taking precautionary measures, we can protect ourselves against whatever conditions prevail during the coming winter. This move will assure an equitable distribution of the drastically reduced amounts of fuel which will be available in the east and midwest this winter."

Dealers Resume Activity

Fuel oil companies in the Eastern Area took on new life after their enforced summer leisure. With full storage tanks, some companies have been petitioning WPB for weeks to let them start filling individual household tanks. The Petroleum Administrator's reply was that if they emptied their storage tanks they would immediately begin drawing on additional supplies that must be conserved.

The total cut in fuel oil consumption in the 30 States as a result of rationing will be about 25 per cent, WPB estimates.

Tanker sinkings plus increased use of fuel oil to turn the wheels of war industries have caused the shortage on the East Coast.

Possibility that the present basic gasoline ration of four gallons a week may be further reduced to make more tank cars available for the hauling of fuel oil has been raised in a report from the petroleum industry to the Co-ordinator's office.

This reduction may be obviated by nation-wide gasoline rationing recommended last week by the Baruch Committee as the most feasible method of preserviing rubber tires. Reduced shipments of gasoline into Middle Western areas will free more tank cars for Eastern fuel oil shipments.

All-Purpose Ration Books

Indicating more rationing to come, the OPA has sent to the Government Printing Office an order for the first issue of 130,000,000 "all-purpose" ration books designed for rationing any article or commodity.

OPA said the books would be distributed to the nation's 132,000,000 persons as soon as possible, probably shortly before Christmas.

Safeguarded against counterfeiting and stamped with the Great Seal of the U. S., these pocket-size, manila-bound books eventually will become an essential part of the life of every man, woman, and child as war needs dig deeper and deeper into civilian supplies.

Today's printing order covers only the first type of a series of four "all-purpose" books OPA believes necessary "to provide ultimate complete flexibility in the rationing mechanism." The type ordered today will be known as War Ration Book No. 2, the others as War Ration Books No. 3, 4, and 5.

WPB Authorizes 6-Months Blanket Building Requests

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday granted operators of industrial plants, office buildings, apartment houses, hotels, and other large buildings permission to apply for blanket authorization covering work over periods up to six months.

Under the new plan, all routine individual construction jobs except those costing more than $5,000 may be included in the applications for blanket authorization.

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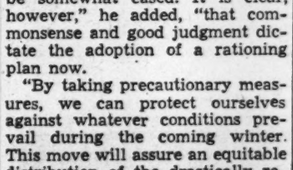

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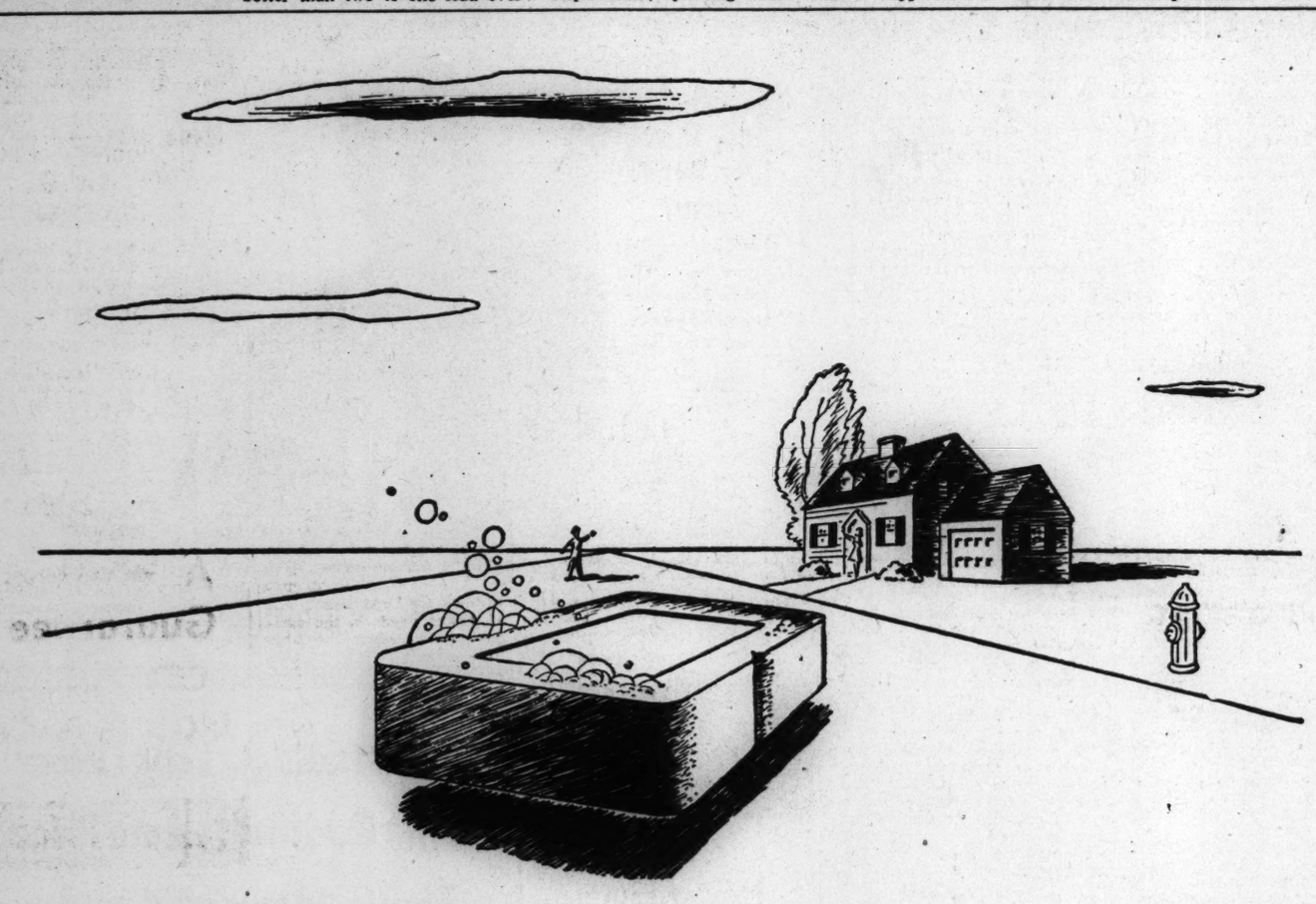

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Rent Curb Hits 54 New Areas In Move to Prevent Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Acting to curb what it called "inflated rents," the Office of Price Administration today ordered 54 more defense-rental areas brought under federal rent control Oct. 1.

All rentals for living quarters were frozen at the levels of March 1, 1942, except in Choteau, Okla., where the freeze date was Oct. 1, 1941.

Extending from Newport, R. I., to Walla Walla, Wash., the 54 areas have an aggregate population of about 4,500,000. OPA earlier had brought 130 areas, with a population of 45,500,000, under federal rent control.

The October areas are spread through 27 States.

Two registrations will be held—one for houses, apartments, tenements, and similar dwellings; the other for hotels, rooming houses, boarding houses, trailer camps, tourist homes and cabins, auto camps and similar quarters. Dates will be announced locally and a rent administrator named for each area.

The OPA listed new defense rental areas in New England, extent of the area, and the 1940 population, as follows:

Newport, R. I., extent of area, Newport County, 46,696. Springfield-Windsor, Vermont (rent office to be in Springfield); Windsor County, Vermont, and Sullivan County, N. H., 63,304.

Sharks Pushed Around Rubber Raft Of Aviators 23 Days Afloat in Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Sept. 2. Delayed. (AP)—Twenty-three days in a rubber life-raft—continuous fighting with sharks—a cup of water every other day—a few malted milk tablets for food—then the perishing of his companion as they reached a tropical island.

That was the dramatic experience of one Pacific Fleet carrier pilot.

Ensign Louis John Muery, Jr., U. S. N. R., Houston, Texas, lived through the ordeal. Walter Max John Richter of Nebraska, radioman third class, perished.

Muery guided his tiny craft to a small mid-Pacific isle after he and Richter had been forced down by engine trouble.

Ensign Muery told his story to Second Lieut. John C. Guenther, Public Relations Officer with an American Army overseas force in the South Pacific. The story was sent to Pacific Fleet headquarters here from the South Pacific.

Sharks swam so close to the small rubber craft that they pushed it around. At first pistol shots were fired to frighten them off, but this was abandoned to conserve ammunition.

"By the morning of the third day," said Ensign Muery "we decided that rescue was unlikely and that we'd have to make land before it was too late. We rigged a sail from a piece of parachute, using a paddle for a mast and the handle of one of the signal flags for a yardarm. Next we rationed our food, figuring a 40-day period."

From rain caught on a large absorbent cloth sling from the first-aid box and then wrung out into the box they managed to obtain about a cup of water each, every other day or so.

The days passed without sign of a sail or land.

On the twelfth day the boat overturned. Righted again, it was found the pistol, shells, one canteen of water, two of the three knives and all food except three bottles of malted milk tablets had been lost.

"Once I caught a small fish by using a piece of parachute cloth as a net," said Ensign Muery. "We ate him raw, and he tasted very good. Later a friendly seagull came along and perched on the mast. We could have killed him easily, but neither of us had the heart to do it, he was so friendly and he was the first friendly thing we had seen since the crash."

Rioting in India Held to Have Been Planned With Japan

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 16 (AP)—Rioting which broke out at the start of Mohandas K. Gandhi's new independence campaign may have been planned "to synchronize" with a Japanese attack upon India and another such outbreak would be a direct invitation to invasion, Sir Reginald Maxwell, member of the Viceroy's Council, said today.

Sir Reginal, describing the disturbances as "an orgy of destruction," told a special session of the Assembly it was significant that the worst outbreaks were in areas of strategic importance such as Bihar where disruption of railroads would seriously affect British troop movements.

"Attacks on railways and other communications started almost simultaneously in widely separated parts of India," he said. "That in itself is significant.

"It becomes more so when one reflects that much damage caused must have required implements which could not have been produced at a moment's notice—wire cutters to cut telegraph wires, spanners to remove fish plates from railway lines and so on. Even a more significant fact of which we have considerable evidence is the technical knowledge displayed by the saboteurs."

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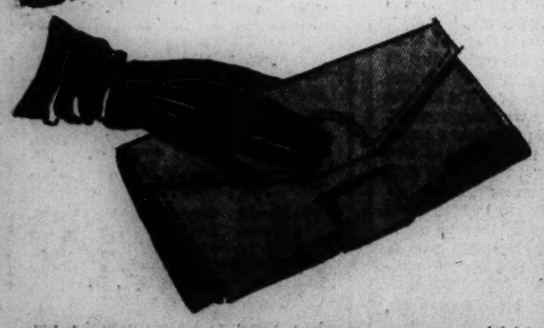

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—Walt Disney's film from Felix Salten's story about a deer contains much that is lovely and lyric but a good deal that is vulgar and overliteral. "Humanizing" the animals has been unfortunate and there are some scenes which may upset young children.—M, Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M, Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG STREET — Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Despite questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer. Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story ides.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary-and protector.—M

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophisticaion and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

© Paramount

Ginger Rogers
In "The Major and the Minor"

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary of defense of Moscow.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic —M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Charactertistic Hugh Herbert farce. —M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES — Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor record of the Japanese attack on Midway and the repulse of the invasion fleet. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama assembling a roomful of suspects, whose stories provide an account of the crime and its background. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M, Y.

THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Ginger Rogers masquerades as a 12-year-old in a vehicle farce that is sometimes uproarious and occasionally in questionable taste. Military prep school background.—M, Y.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Jitterbug music and dancing, garnished with swing slang and combined with an appeal for defense work. Minor effort but low comedy nonsense is amusing in spots.—M, Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance in musical version of Little Delft, U. S. A. Heavily sentimental.—M, Y

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—The master sleuth and Dr. Watson spy out saboteurs in melodrama with war background. —M, Y.

SPRING SONG—Enchanting Soviet musical about a shy operetta composer, a lyrical and sunny soprano, her classical-minded father, and Johann Sebastian Bach.—M, Y, C.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand, lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M. studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted —M, Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

About 5,000 Mexican Workers Coming to U. S. for Harvesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Materialization at last of the much discussed, and for many years rejected, possibility of bringing Mexican labor to the United States under contract arrangement to supply farm shortages, seems likely as Mexican Labor Department officials complete machinery for exporting agricultural workers to United States sugar beet fields.

According to Capital newspapers, two representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture, Administration of Agricultural Security, are arriving to begin signing contracts with laborers. These men will work with the Mexican Office of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Labor Ministry, to complete details regarding the type of contract, the bases of selection, the method of transportation, payment and guarantees for the workers, and other matters.

The arrangement between the Mexican Government and the United States Department of Agriculture for use of Mexican laborers as a fill-in for migratory harvesters now absorbed by United States defense industries, is said to be the first of its kind in the history of the two countries.

Forbidden under the United States Immigration Act, through the alien contract clause which prohibits contracting of alien labor, the importation of Mexican workers has been opposed on the grounds of both labor and immigration complications. Such movement of workers was considered undesirable by authorities on both sides of the border, and was strongly opposed by American labor organizations.

Display of Co-operation

The agreement comes now as a wartime emergency, and marks another phase of Mexico's co-operation with the United States. Mexico will be supplying one of the most important of defense materials: manpower.

Visa requirements and other legal barriers, such as the alien contract clause, will be waived to facilitate passage of the workers, It is understood individual contracts will be made between United States employers and each worker taken. Each worker will be carefully documented and will travel under a special permit. They enter the United States as charges of the Federal Government, so will be subject to numerous restrictions as well as guarantees.

Recruiting of workers will be made in zones named by the Mexican Government. Transportation to and from Mexican centers and the United States farms will be paid by the employers, it is understood.

The United States Department of Agriculture men will conduct workers back on special trains or coaches. The number to be taken will be fixed by field Representatives of the same Department, who are canvassing needs in the agricultural areas to which the labor will be imported. According to a report in El Nacional, capital daily newspaper and official Government organ, about 5,000 workers may be required.

Previous Problems Avoided

Announcement in newspapers of the pending exportation has brought hopeful Mexican workers by the hundreds from remote rural sections to the capital and to frontier centers. La Prensa, capital daily, reports an "invasion of 3,000" here on the city. Juarez City, in the border state of Chihuahua, has advised the Secretary of Foreign Relations of a disturbing concentration of workers there, all expecting to cross the border immediately in search of work.

According to local newspapers, labor officials are faced with the problem of returning the excess of workers to their homes.

Fruit and cotton crops as well as the sugar beet crop will probably be harvested by the Mexicans who will replace the great itinerant army customarily used in the western States. Permits will be granted for the season only, at the end of which the workers will be returned. Permit requirements, wage rates, contract bases and other details were partially worked out with Mexican officials by Lieutenant Colonel Walker of the United States Department of Agriculture who left recently after two weeks' work on the problem.

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The Home Forum

The Idea of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO DESIRE GOOD wholly and exclusively, to strive to think only good thoughts, to be good, and to express good in all the activity and exchange of daily life are the noblest ambitions it is possible for the human heart to entertain. It is the one way to attain genuine happiness, health, and freedom for time and eternity. Christ Jesus exalted good and dethroned evil. To him the attainment of perfection in goodness was the only objective worthy of human striving. He said (Matthew 5:48), **"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."**

All that men do voluntarily is done in the name of good. Even the wrongdoer may believe that in some way what he calls good will come into his experience because of his acts. It is natural to love good supremely. Evil contains nothing that is attractive or lovable. If at times men seem to love evil more than good, that is simply an illusion resulting from failure to perceive the nature of evil, its utter unloveliness.

* * *

"He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 325 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," showing the tremendous importance of gaining the true concept of spiritual good. What a marvelous promise this declaration of eternal Truth unfolds for mankind; what joy-fraught hope it brings to the heart, weary of discord, the barrenness and futility of material concepts of life and manhood! Earnestly to contemplate "being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit" lifts thought out of the gloom of suppositional life apart from God, good, and brings to receptive hearts, even now, some measure of the glory and beauty, the peace and blessedness of infinite Love, as well as an increased understanding of Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 246): **"The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun."**

* * *

Because of its vast consequence to humanity in the achievement of universal salvation from all evil, sin, disease, poverty, and death, we should earnestly consider what constitutes "the true idea of good." Jesus said (Matthew 19:17), **"There is none good but one, that is, God."** Here, then, is the basic fact regarding good. Infinite good is God, and God is infinite good. Spirit is God; therefore Spirit is good. Matter is the opposite of Spirit. It is not good, for it involves suppositional imperfections, discord and decay, which are wholly foreign to spiritual good, and cannot enter the deathless realm of divine Life, Truth, and Love, revealed in divine Science.

Matter is a counterfeit of good; matter and mortal mind are one. Without mortal mind there is no matter, no false belief, no pain or sin, no limitation or death. The real man and the real universe are entirely spiritual and perpetually good. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 468 of Science and Health: **"Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit."**

* * *

Real life, which reflects Life, God, is divinely good, but the achievement of this harmonious state, teeming with happy, glorious accomplishment, cannot come through ignoring false beliefs or condoning sin. Far from it! False suppositions and sinful beliefs must be scientifically overcome and eliminated from one's consciousness. There is no other way in which "the true idea of good" can be gained, and error and discord be overcome. A student of Christian Science was suddenly attacked by a severe sense of pain. He immediately began to deny its reality on the basis that God, good, does not create pain, and that nothing else has the power to do so. He refused positively to admit that error could make him afraid of pain or that it was necessary for him to suffer. In a few minutes the pain, which was but a mental misconception, vanished completely and as suddenly as it had appeared.

* * *

This student has experienced the overcoming of pain and disease at various times over a period of many years. It has not always been as quickly accomplished as in the incident related, but always has discord faded into its native unreality when he has resisted error with sufficient firmness and clearly realized the ever-presence of Truth and Love and the consequent nothingness of matter and evil. As the result of experiences of healing, and of an understanding of spiritual existence gained from the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, all sincere students of Christian Science are learning to overcome the sense of evil and to become conscious of "the undying realities of Spirit."

Christian Science is clearly revealed for all men to accept and utilize. All have the opportunity to take its textbook, Science and Health, and with humility and teachableness study its words of eternal truth in conjunction with the Bible. Then, as they demonstrate what they learn, they will know that they have at last found the "pearl of great price," in order to possess which the Master taught men to be willing to give up all else, for he who possesses it has infinite blessings and eternal harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE CUBAN BOHIO": *A Wood Cut by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

WHEN the Cuban farmer needs a new house, he can build one in a few days, with his neighbors' help. The houses are lightly constructed, having a framework of poles lashed together with tough vines. Palm leaves provide a thatch for the steeply-pitched roof, and a few boards, or adobe mud which is whitewashed when dried, make the walls. Beyond the limits of the cities and larger towns, *bohios*, as these houses are called, can be found everywhere.

There are villages of bohios and there are single bohios scattered over the level fields, tucked away in mountain corners, or placed enchantingly on wooded slopes that overlook the sea. Occasionally, in the country, one sees a more substantial house built by some wealthy landowner, and more rarely a rambling stone farmhouse with tiled roof that belonged to a Spanish grandee when all the land was divided into manor-like estates. Too many of these houses now lie in ruin under the flame trees and the bougainvillaea.

The bohio has much in common with native huts found in all warm lands. The floor is earthen, and dogs, swine, chickens, and scantily-clad children drift in and out of the home, looking for scraps or amusement, and the warm, bright sun follows them. The furnishings are little more than a table and several chairs. In regions remote from Havana, the chairs, curiously, are adaptations of seventeenth-century Spanish chairs backed and seated with cowhide. At night, each member of the family stretches his string hammock and rolls in. The livestock, if they care to, can curl up below. In some bohios real beds are to be found, but they are not so cool as the hammocks.

If you visit the farmer in the evening, when the moon is up and night has lowered a softening blue curtain over the lush countryside, you will find him settled just outside his door with his chair tilted back against the wall of the bohio. He will be singing lively little tunes or sentimental ballads and playing his own accompaniment on a guitar. Around him will be seated his numerous family—perhaps four generations; all will join in the choruses, never for a moment failing to beat time to the difficult rhythms that had their origin centuries ago in the jungles of the Congo, in the oases of North Africa, or around the long-since obliterated camp fires of the Siboney Indians.

LA IDEA DEL BIEN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL DESEAR EL BIEN completa y exclusivamente, el esforzarse para pensar solamente pensamientos acerca del bien, el ser bueno, y expresar el bien en todas las actividades y experiencias de la vida diaria, es la ambición más noble que sea posible albergar en el corazón humano. Esta es la única manera de obtener la verdadera felicidad, la salud y la libertad en el tiempo presente y en la eternidad. Cristo Jesús exaltó el bien y destronó el mal. Obtener la perfección en el bien, fué para él la única mira digna del esfuerzo humano. El dijo (Mateo 5:48): "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto".

Todo lo que los hombres hacen voluntariamente es hecho en el nombre del bien. Aún el malhechor puede creer que en cierta manera lo que él llama bien, pueda manifestarse en su experiencia a causa de sus actos. El amar el bien en grado superlativo es natural. El mal no contiene nada que sea atractivo o digno de ser amado. Si algunas veces los hombres parecen amar el mal más que el bien, esto es simplemente una ilusión que resulta de no percibir la naturaleza del mal: su falta absoluta de amabilidad.

"El que tiene la verdadera idea del bien pierde todo sentido del mal y por esta razón es conducido a las imperecederas realidades del Espíritu". Así escribe Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana en la página 325 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) demostrando la importancia tremenda de obtener el verdadero concepto del bien espiritual. ¡Qué promesa tan maravillosa desenvuelve para la humanidad esta declaración de eterna Verdad! Es como si cargase de regocijo al corazón cansado de la discordia, de la esterilidad y vanidad de los conceptos materiales de la vida y la naturaleza humana. Esperar con ardiente deseo el ser conducido "a las imperecederas realidades del Espíritu", eleva el pensamiento por encima de la melancolía y de la suposición falsa de que haya vida aparte de Dios, el bien, y trae a los corazones receptivos, aún ahora, cierta porción de la gloria y hermosura, de la paz y las bendiciones del Amor infinito, así como también un mayor entendimiento de la declaración que la señora Eddy hace (ibid., página 246): "El sol radiante de la virtud y la verdad existe juntamente con el ser. La humanidad es un eterno mediodía que no puede ser obscurecido por un sol que declina".

Por ser de gran importancia para la humanidad en su propósito de adquirir la salvación universal del mal, del pecado, la enfermedad, la pobreza y la muerte, debiéramos sinceramente considerar lo que constituye "la verdadera idea del bien". Jesús dijo (Mateo 19:17): "Ninguno es bueno sino uno solo, a saber, Dios". Aquí, entonces, está el hecho sobre el cual se basa el bien. El infinito bien es Dios, y Dios es el bien infinito. El Espíritu es Dios; por consiguiente, el Espíritu es el bien. La materia es lo contrario al Espíritu. No es el bien porque envuelve en sí supuestas imperfecciones, discordia y decadencia, cosas extrañas al bien espiritual que no pueden entrar en el reino inmortal de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor divinos revelados en la Ciencia Divina.

La materia es una falsificación del bien; la materia y la mente mortal son una. Sin mente mortal no hay materia, ni falsa creencia, ni dolor o pecado, ni tampoco limitación o muerte. El hombre real y el universo real son enteramente espirituales y perpetuamente buenos. La señora Eddy escribe en la página 468 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "El Espíritu, sinónimo de Mente, Alma, o Dios, es la única substancia real. El universo espiritual, que incluye al hombre individual, es una idea compuesta que refleja la divina substancia del Espíritu".

La vida real, que refleja la Vida, Dios, es divinamente buena, pero el logro de este estado armonioso, repleto de felicidad y resultados gloriosos, no puede venir ignorando las falsas creencias y pasando por alto el pecado. ¡Muy al contrario! Las falsas suposiciones y las creencias pecaminosas tienen que ser vencidas científicamente y eliminadas de la conciencia individual. No hay otro modo por el cual "la verdadera idea del bien" pueda obtenerse y el error y la discordia puedan vencerse. Un estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana fué atacado repentinamente por una grave sensación de dolor. Inmediatamente empezó a negar que tal cosa tuviera realidad, basándose en el heoho de que Dios, el bien, no crea dolores y que nadie más tiene el poder de hacerlo. Se rehusó positivamente a admitir que el error pudiera hacerle temer el dolor y que fuese necesario que él sufriera. En pocos minutos el dolor, que no era sino un falso concepto mental, desapareció completamente y de un modo tan repentino como había aparecido.

Este estudiante ha tenido la experiencia de vencer el dolor y la enfermedad en varias ocasiones y por un período de muchos años. Esto no ha sido siempre logrado con tanta prontitud como en el caso que se refiere, pero siempre la condición discordante ha tornado a su irrealidad primitiva, cuando él ha resistido al error con suficiente firmeza, y claramente ha aceptado como un hecho positivo la eterna presencia de la Verdad y el Amor, y la resultante inexistencia de la materia y el mal. Como resultado de experiencias de curaciones y de un entendimiento de la existencia espiritual, entendimiento que se obtiene de la Biblia y de los escritos de la señora Eddy, todos los estudiantes sinceros de la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo a vencer el sentido del mal y a darse mas cuenta de "las realidades inmortales del Espíritu".

La Ciencia Cristiana ha sido claramente revelada para que todos los hombres la acepten y utilicen. Todos tienen oportunidad de tomar el libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH y con humildad y el deseo de aprender pueden estudiar sus palabras de eterna verdad juntamente con la Biblia. Entonces, cuando ellos demuestren lo que aprenden, sabrán que al fin han encontrado la "perla de gran precio" para poseer la cual el Maestro dijo a los hombres que debían estar dispuestos a abandonar todas las otras cosas, porque el que la posee tiene infinitas bendiciones y una armonía eterna.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

New Street

Here is a street where nothing was before,
Except the grass and the wind and the snow in winter.
Here is a finger of the eager town,
Bridging the coulee that was a brook in spring
And a green haven of shade in the heat of August.
But now the road goes over a new culvert,
And all along the way are square small houses
With many-colored roofs and new white walls,
And fair wide windows looking out on the prairie
And backward toward the town, and turning golden
Against the coming of the twilight blue.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

Days In a Cuban Inn

THE SUN was already low and warm against our backs as we crested the hill outside the city. Beneath the carefully sculptured trees, the topmost terrace of the park was deep in shadow. The balustrades, dropping in curving ranks down the hillside, were bands of pierced ivory against an indigo bay. Along the shore, the town lay flung out in a wide polychrome arc, and a freighter, riding high at anchor, was copper in the afterglow. The trees along the distant headland were black above a line of shining beach.

We came upon the hotel just as the fleeting twilight was being gulped into darkness. Through the open doorway, the patio was luminous with pale blue light held from day. Inside, the lobby was dark and cool.

Up the narrow stairway and beyond the wrought-iron gate, our rooms lay in lofty dusk. The tile floors gleamed dully, fanciful as an ancient Moorish rug. The massive furniture, painted pink, was dwarfed by the immensity. The mosquito netting over the bed hung like an imperial canopy. Outside the louvred doors, we could hear movement along the corridors and the sound of voices from the public rooms overlooking the courtyard. The clatter of the kitchen reached us distantly above the splashing of an unseen fountain. Through the closed shutters, the noises of night filtered gently—the shuffle of feet along the street, the sweet throb of music, more felt than heard.

Though we did not realize it, the pattern of days to come had been established.

* * *

Mornings we awoke in the exhilarating coolness which swept in off the sea. The breeze blowing through the rooms was weighted with the lavish perfume of Cuba, compounded of salt air, damp earth, and luxuriant growth. Up from the street floated the polyphonic chorus of the street venders, to the jingling obbligato of hundreds of small bells. We breakfasted in the flower-filled patio on native fruits, cassava cakes, and guava jelly cut in thick slabs from a big mold which stood on our table.

We spent the daylight hours roaming the city, or the lush back country where sugar and henequen, pineapples and bananas spread out a green patchwork in every direction. We explored the sixteenth-century *castillo*, the little hermitage on the mountaintop, and the fairy-like crystal caves. We swam in the turquoise sea and watched the subtle movement of royal palms against a cloud-flecked sky. We idled in the warmth of the Plaza La Libertad, watching the crowds moving along the formal walks—business men, school children, farmers, bootblacks, and soldiers. We sat in the shade of the moldering cathedral park, where flowers tumbled from cracking urns and goats nibbled at tufts of dark grass, watching the skill of the candy man at the corner as he spun long spirals of orange peel for his confections. Sometimes, when the winds would let us enter from the bay, we floated in a rowboat along the winding length of the Yumurí, with the mountains looming above us and the fertile fields running down to the water's edge.

* * *

If we returned to the hotel for luncheon, it too was eaten in the airy cool of the courtyard. Leisurely, informal, it was participated in by the manager, the one and only waiter, and anyone else who happened to wander through. Birds sang overhead and a fountain spilled tinkling music into a pool where a pet turtle lived. What we ate depended almost entirely upon our desires and the time at our disposal. Oftenest we had crawfish, plucked from the pool at our selection by the boy-who-swept-up.

Dinner was the one formal occasion of the day, the only meal taken in the cavernous dining-room. Twelve of us, clad in our best, assembled there after the heat of the day. Estéban, changed into evening attire, cared for us all as busboy, waiter, and major-domo. From the big chandeliers, bright white light poured over us in an unflattering flood. However, if it revealed fine darns in the silky linens, it also revealed the fading insignia of the house on every article in use. At the end of the room a gigantic sideboard, filled with plate, reared toward the high ceiling like an imposing black walnut duenna.

* * *

After dinner we sat and rocked in the quiet of the hotel, or strolled downtown to a performance at the theater, the movies, the nightly promenade around the plaza, or to the balls of carnival time. The narrow streets became mysterious with darkness. The air was warm and caressing and stars peeped between the lines of rooftops. Dim figures brushed lightly by, stepping down from the high curb to pass. Laughter eddied in spurts and music came in snatches as a door opened or a shutter closed. Street lights picked out the sheen of polished knockers on high doors—a pair of clasped, ringed hands; a lion's head; a monogram or crest in bold design. Grilles before lighted windows made lace insets in the austere house fronts, and half-glimpsed patios were moonlit pictures of still beauty. With nightfall, the old city dropped the centuries and became young again.

* * *

It was an uneventful life we lived at the Gran Paris. Flaws, if flaws there were, slipped from notice, like the strings which animate a marionette. The days followed one another in tranquil succession, yet each held some special touch of magic which set it apart from those which came before and after.

THEDIA COX KENYON

A Well-Rounded Spanish Poet

FEDERICO GARCIA LORCA was born in Fuentevaqueros, a village near Granada, June 5, 1899. His father was a small farmer who, like many Andalusians, had a touch of gypsy blood, while his mother was a descendant of one of the ancient Moorish families which have survived the years in the neighborhood. . . .

Like many Spaniards of talent, Lorca very early displayed signs of unusual artistic ability, as musician, poet, and painter. He became the protégé of Manuel de Falla while a student in Granada, and the great master of Spanish music always referred to his brilliant pupil as *mi hijo*, "my son."

After completing his courses at the University of Granada in 1923, Lorca studied at the University of Madrid, and there became famous as a modern troubadour. His knowledge of Spanish folk-music was encyclopedic, and he played and sang his way into a reputation as a musician even before he had won fame as a poet and playwright. His first book was a collection of prose sketches; *Impressiones y paisajes*, published in 1918 when he was only nineteen, and in 1920 he made his debut as a playwright with *El maleficio de mariposa*, presented in Madrid by the company of Martínez Sierra.

His first volume of verse, *Libro de poemas*, appeared in Madrid in 1921. . . .

Llanto por Ignacio Sanchez Mejias, his best-known long poem, appeared in 1935. . . . In 1936 appeared *Seis poemas gallegos*, in which Lorca skillfully used the ancient idiom of Galicia, once the most popular medium for poetry in the Iberian peninsula. . . .

Meanwhile, Lorca was painting, lecturing, playing, and singing, and in 1927 he held an exhibition of his paintings in Barcelona, which won him high praise from the art critics.—From a Biographical Note by HERSCHEL BRICKELL, in "The Poet in New York and Other Poems," by Federico Garcia Lorca," translated by Rolfe Humphries. (New York: Norton.)

Under No One's Eye

I SHALL NEVER FORGET the delightful sensation of being in the open air, with the birds singing around me, and escaped from confinement, labor, and strict rule of a vessel,—of being once more in my life, though only for a day, my own master. A sailor's liberty is but for a day; yet while it lasts it is entire. He is under no one's eye, and can do whatever, and go wherever, he pleases. This day, for the first time, I may truly say, in my whole life, I felt the meaning of a term which I had often heard,—the sweets of liberty. Stimson was with me, and, turning our backs upon the vessels, we walked slowly along, talking of the pleasures of our being our own masters, of the times past, when we were free and in the midst of friends, in America, and of the prospect of our return; and planning where we would go, and what we would do, when we reached home. It was wonderful how the prospect brightened, and how short and tolerable the voyage appeared, when viewed in this new light. Things looked differently from what they did when we talked them over in the little dark forecastle, the night after the flogging, at San Pedro. It is not the least of the advantages of allowing sailors occasionally a day of liberty, that it gives them a spring, and makes them feel cheerful and independent, and leads them insensibly to look on the bright side of everything for some time after.—From "Two Years Before the Mast," by RICHARD HENRY DANA (1840).

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Who Is Going to Be Drafted and When? ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

A good deal of confusion has filled the air on this subject recently, due partly to the changing war picture, partly to conflicting statements from Washington, and partly to independent decisions by the nation's 25,000 local draft boards.

A congressional committee, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, is trying through a series of hearings this week to bring the picture into better focus. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, Paul V. McNutt, war manpower chief, and Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, are helping.

Truth is that the United States, formerly convinced that it had an abundance of manpower, is beginning to see the day when there won't be enough able-bodied young men for the fighting and industrial jobs to be done.

One reason is the greatly increased estimate of needs of the military services. For many months the United States has put more emphasis on supplying weapons rather than men to the United Nations battlefronts. Now, without making any public predictions as to whether Russia will stand or what direction the war may take, the military powers are beginning to realize that America has to get into the war far above its ankles with both men and munitions.

Goal Now Raised to 13,000,000

Exact estimates of military manpower to be required are military secrets but General Hershey has indicated that the goal today is around 13,000,000, compared with past talk of an overall force of about 8,000,000. This year's goal alone has been raised from 3,800,000 to a figure well over 4,500,000.

All this means that Selective Service hopes of leaving young men under 20 at home and keeping families intact have had to be forgotten.

While insisting that he is as much in favor of preserving the American home as anybody, General Hershey, father of four children himself, warned the Tolan Committee that "the American home may have to be defended at some distance from its location."

There are two schools of thought about disclosing draft schedules at the present time.

General Hershey takes the position that it is well to "shock" Americans into the fact that families may have to be broken up, even if the actual drafting doesn't happen for another year or so.

Other military men fear that such announcements may have serious repercussions in disarranging industry. Out in California, they point out, airplane production suffered serious delays recently when married men without children rushed to enlist following a Selective Service announcement that they would soon be drafted.

Hershey Favors Draft Alone

If General Hershey had his way there would be no voluntary enlisting in either the Army or the Navy. He thinks every man entering the military services should be drafted and assigned to the proper service.

Meanwhile General Hershey is going ahead on the assumption that it is best to tell American men "the worst." Here is the schedule he gave the Tolan committee.

All single men will be classified and all 1-A's taken this fall.

Then Congress will have to decide whether it wants to let 18- and 19-year-old youths be drafted or have men with dependents taken more rapidly.

Allowance Program Prepared

Men with secondary dependents (grandparents, uncles, aunts—anybody but wife and children) will start to go before the first of the year. The Government's allowance program will be in working order by that time.

Next to be called will be men with wives but no children. There will be no uniform rule as to which of these will be taken and which left behind because of dependents.

Then will come men with one child, then two, and on down the line. Men with children probably will not begin to be called until the last quarter of 1943 unless the military services up their manpower sights radically again.

Some deferments for skilled jobs in war industries will continue to be made, but they will be fewer than heretofore. In most cases, factories will be given a certain period of time to train another person—woman or older man—to fill the job.

The Army is beginning to take a good many more men than most people realize. For every man now in the service there will probably be another taken in the next 18 months. America's fighting arm is, as General Hershey put it, "sailing beyond its charts," in the realization that this is our war and nobody can fight it for us.

Memo From the New World:

Where Minority Groups Are All American ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

Does California, or any one of the other United States of America, have what is genuinely termed a minority problem?

That question posed itself to a reporter who, within recent weeks, was assigned to cover a national convention of Negroes and a local situation involving serious delinquency among Mexican youth. Relative to both ethnic groups the impulse to use the word "minority" sprang up time after time, but a brief conversation with a Czechoslovakian patriot clarified in his thought what seemed to him a useful distinction between the minorities of Europe and the groups of various backgrounds who live in America.

The distinction involves meanings implied by such terms as New World and Old World. Since its settlement, the New World called America has been a place where the restricted and persecuted peoples of the world claim one right in common—freedom from the past and its classifications. As the type of this ideal, the United States of America has never been the dumping ground for a world's regrets, but a place where men could forge ahead and live, in so far as they would, up to the fullness of their hopes and their powers. Speaking broadly, and perhaps idealistically but not for that reason less truly, Englishmen, Negroes, Irishmen, Germans, and Chinese, for instance, have found on these shores that there is a way to become something that defies segregation—an American.

Old World Different

The Old World, at least hitherto, has been different. Although its fences have not made good neighbors, the fences have remained. The minority has stayed a minority. It has not had to, but so far there has not been a central European loyalty large enough to compel the group to forget its racial or national past. This loyalty may be appearing now.

If the word "minority" lightly spoken gets enough vogue among Americans to make the concept it represents a persuasion, the first thing we'll know we shall be having minorities here, too, fashioned out of emphasized differences when there was a plain chante to emphasize similarities. Then we shall have an Old World in the Western Hemisphere. It is something to forestall. It isn't inevitable.

The so-called Mexican "gang" problem vexing Los Angeles illustrates the point. Out of 36,000 Mexican children here, 200 or 300 have got into trouble and a score or so have been charged with murderous intent. They are of Mexican extraction, it is true, but first and last they are boys, and their problems are boys' problems. Since time began and in every quarter, boys have gotten into difficulties, not because they were part of a minority primarily, but essentially because juvenile-delinquency prevention is a problem common to all peoples working out their upward destinies.

Wrong Explanation

On the surface, it seems easier to classify youthful disturbers of the peace as Mexicans, in the case under reference, than merely to say they are boys. It seems to explain something; it seems to put the blame where it belongs. But it does not, and that is the mischief of it. The blame belongs where racial or national factors can come only as helpful lights, as explanations. In removing the trouble, one factor remains constant—the universal humanity, the utter redeemability, of man.

We talk about the greatness of America's past, the glory of its frontier days, the freedom of enterprise we have known. And rightly. But the greatness and the glory and the freedom of our past cannot hold a candle to the evident future possibilities of our nation. Today's tremendous upsurge of employment and inventiveness warrant certainty that Americans have but touched the fringe of opportunity.

One easing of tense thinking over problems which get dubbed "minority" problems because they bear a superficial resemblance to the totally different minority problems of Europe may come through a firmer insistence that a white man may be a white man, a Negro may be black, a Mexican brown, an Indian red, but still he is a man and Americanism is not of the skin but of the vision.

To Change the Subject:

My Friend McKinley ..... ***By John Bond***

My friend McKinley knows more about trains than anybody I know. Sometimes I think he knows more about them than Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven Railroad.

I suppose, one time or another, he has ridden on every line in New England.

When McKinley makes a rail trip he never takes the conventional route. If you were to go from Boston to Springfield you'd probably take the B & A. That's the logical way to go. It's most direct. But not McKinley. He called the other day to tell me he was going to Springfield on the B & M. Which means going by the way of Greenfield and, for all I know, making a change or two. It also adds nearly 100 miles. But with McKinley 90 per cent of going anywhere is the trip.

Railroad enthusiasts like McKinley make it a point to take "last runs."

For instance, when the last train left Boston some three years ago on the New Haven's run to Provincetown, who was on board but my friend McKinley. He returned to Boston regretfully by boat because the train came back "dead head," which, he tells me, means empty.

McKinley on Board

Then when the B & M suspended its suburban line to Watertown a couple of years ago, McKinley was on board when the last train puffed out through Cambridge. McKinley informs me that once upon a time they ran 14 trains a day on that line.

Well, McKinley's enthusiasm for trains nearly got him into trouble the other Sunday. His wife being away, he had an afternoon on his hands, so McKinley drove into the Boston & Albany train yard in our town, pulled over near the main line as near as he could get safely, opened the compartment in the dash board, took out his B & A timetables, and settled down for a pleasant afternoon of train watching.

An inbound freight rumbled by, hauling a heavy load, and a local outbound had just rattled past when McKinley thought he heard a voice. Looking in his rear-view mirror he saw a policeman dismounting from a motorcycle.

"What are you doing here?" queried the "cop" cautiously as he approached the car.

"Just watching trains," my friend McKinley told him.

"Funny place to spend a Sunday afternoon, isn't it?" countered the policeman.

McKinley said he was what is commonly known as a railroad enthusiast. "You know," he said, "sort of a screwball."

"Yes, sir," he continued before the officer had a chance to speak. "Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., is quite an organization. There are 500 members in the North Atlantic States. Most of us would rather watch trains than eat."

Just then a siren sounded and a police car swung into the train yard. Out jumped a sergeant and two patrolmen.

"What goes on here, Murphy?" asked the Sergeant.

"Well, sir, this guy says he's a railroad enthusiast, and I guess he is."

There was a shrill whistle and down the straightaway sped a through passenger train.

600 Series

McKinley fairly beamed. "That, gentlemen," he said, pointing proudly at the locomotive, "is one of the 600 series and, would you believe it, there's $125,000 worth of iron in it."

The sergeant looked at the patrolmen and they all grinned. One of them tapped his head significantly.

To further clinch his case, McKinley launched into a discussion of single irons and double irons, informing the bewildered gendarmes that here on the main line were what railroad men called four irons—one set of rails each way for through trains and one each way for locals.

McKinley's story was convincing.

"I guess you're a railroad enthusiast, all right," the Sergeant said.

1898 Ticket

"Yes, sir," said McKinley, fumbling in his vest pocket from which he presently produced a small, faded railroad ticket punched full of holes. "Here's one of my prize trophies. This, gentlemen, is a canceled ticket on the Bridgton to Harrison, Maine, railroad—dated 1898. That road was narrow-gauge, only 13 miles long, and went out of business a couple of years ago."

That settled it. The law was convinced.

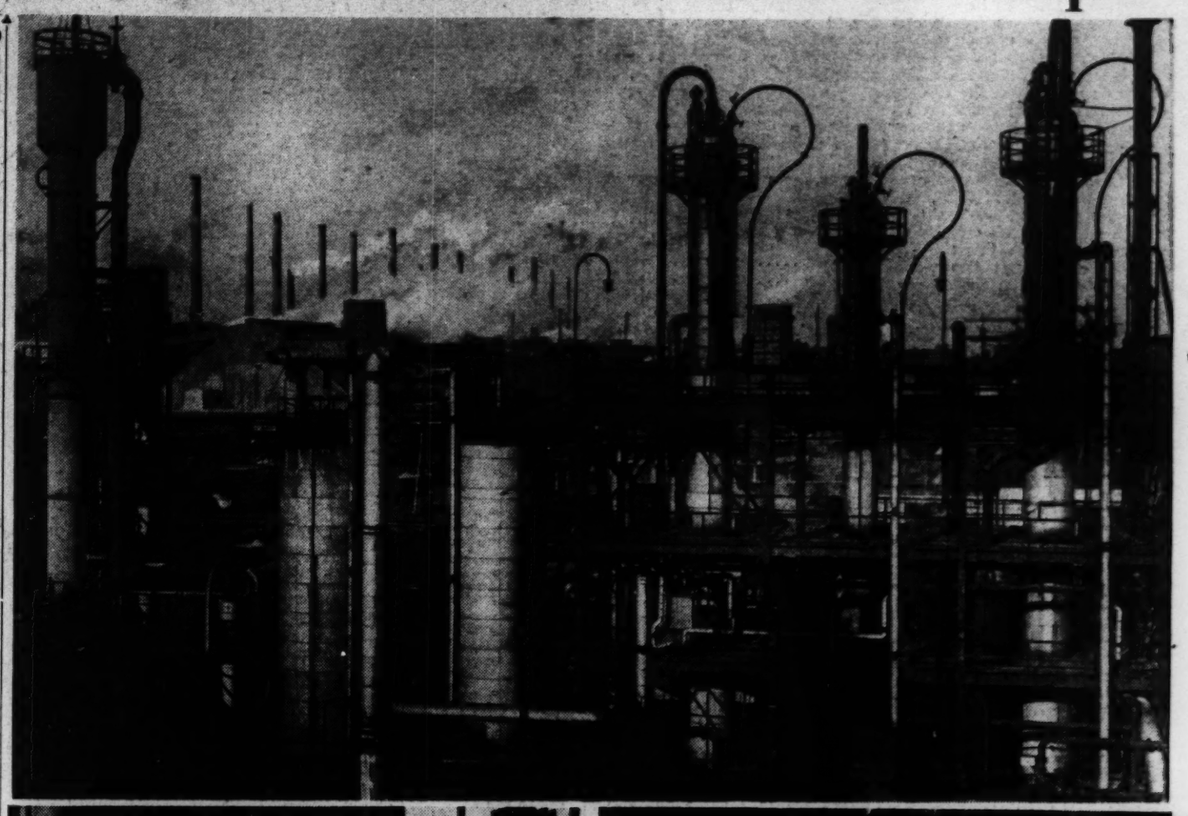
"McKinley," queried the Sergeant, "have you seen enough trains for one afternoon?"

"No, sir," McKinley replied, "but if I must suspend operations I'll go peacefully."

"Well, I guess you'd better," the Sergeant said. "We've had three calls from persons who saw you down here and were sure that a major act of sabotage was about to be committed. We have to be careful these days."

Soviet Looks to Asia Fields for Greater Oil Output

Increases of from 20 to 50 P. C. reported in Central Russia and Central and East Asian districts.



MOSCOW (AP)—Oil and refinery production in Central Russia and the Central and Eastern Asia districts increased their outputs in August from 20 to 50 per cent over the July figures, the news agency Tass reported.

"The output is incessantly increasing in Bashkiria, the Kama River Valley, Buggruslan, Syzran, and Turkmenia fields," Tass said.

Refineries outside the Caucasus, where a German offensive is under way, were declared to have increased their yield of aviation gasoline 50 per cent.

"On July 31 a newly built plant started work," Tass said. "It fulfilled its plan output of oil products in the very first month."

The Baku fields behind the 18,000-foot Caucasus range "effectively coped with their programs." They yield about 70 per cent of all Russian oil.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Admittedly the Germans, as they push their costly drive on Stalingrad, are extremely desirous of getting their hands on the oil of the Caucasus and the Middle East. But it is seriously to be doubted whether this is the primary purpose of their current powerful drive toward the Caspian.

A careful study of the oil resources available to Germany offers strong support for the view that the motive behind the Nazi drive is chiefly a strategic one—to isolate the Russian armies from their major source of war materials and to prepare the way for a possible junction with the Japanese on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

Germany is able to obtain sufficient oil for its present military requirements from two sources—the wells of Rumania and widely spread synthetic plants which draw upon an abundant European coal supply.

In all probability, Germany has gone much further in the production of synthetic oil than has generally been assumed. The annual synthetic oil production of Germany and conquered Europe has been estimated at 50,000,000 barrels.

Coal Resources

Germany gained great resources of coal in its conquest of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Ukraine. It is in control of an annual output of coal and lignite of 600,000,000 tons and thus has more than sufficient raw material for all the synthetic oil it needs. The production of 100,000,000 barrels of oil requires 70,000,000 tons of coal.

Germany easily can spare this amount for the liquefaction process considering the conquest of Poland and the Ukraine which has given it an additional 90,000,000 tons of annual coal production.

In addition, Germany controls huge Estonian shale oil deposits amounting to 5,500,000,000 tons. The extraction process yields from 18 to 20 per cent crude oil from this shale compared with only 9 per cent from Scottish shale or 5.5 per cent from Manchurian shale. The production of Estonian oil shale amounted to 760,000 tons in 1936, from which 64,000 tons of shale oil and 7,000 tons of gasoline were gained. Little has been known about the further development of this oil source, but a great production doubtless has been under way since the conquest of Estonia last year.

The present production capacity of synthetic oil, natural oil and oil substitutes (like alcohol and charcoal) in Europe is estimated at 150,000,000 barrels as a maximum.

Two Years Needed

If the Germans should be able to gain control of the Baku, Maikop and Grozny fields in Russia, they could add a similar amount of crude oil to their supply, but only after an undisturbed exploitation of all fields for at least two years. Smaller quantities of 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 barrels, no doubt, can be extracted even this year, but the use of this oil would be limited to sections of the Russian and Middle East front, due to lack of transportation facilities.

Capture of these fields, of course, would be of inestimable immediate value to the Germans, for while they held them the Russians would be deprived of their use.

Moreover, their possession would put Hitler in a strategic position to strike at the last major oil resources of the United Nations in the Old World. If he succeeded in this new thrust, the Nazis would be in firm control of 350,000,000 barrels of oil-producing capacity annually—sufficient to organize the European economy for an indefinite prolongation of the war. They also would have deprived the United Nations of the nearest oil source for Africa, and Australia and complicate the supply problem enormously.

The three main oil-producing centers in Russia are the Maikop-Kuban, Grozny and Baku fields.

Maikop Fields

The Maikop fields already under German control are located near the Black Sea and thus are easily accessible. They went into production in 1909 when after 430 feet of drilling, the first oil gush occurred. Further oil wells were deeper, running from 150 to 5,000 feet. The oil is found under limestones, shales and sandy beds. Deep-well pumping is applied, but the total yield in 1912 amounted to 1,100,000 barrels only. Production declined to 200,000 during the World War and was slowly restored afterward. While Maikop produced .9 per cent of the total Russian production in 1913, it increased to 4.3 per cent in 1932 and amounted to 7 per cent in 1939. Production reached 17,000,000 barrels in 1941 and is capable of further expansion. The Maikop-Kuban wells of 1,500 to 2,500 feet depth in the average must be classified as shallow, representing few obstacles to drilling operations.

The Maikop wells, although small are highly productive and the raw product contains 13 per cent gasoline, one third kerosene and 53 per cent lubricants.

The Grozny fields have a more eventful history. Their production amounted to 13 per cent of Russia's total production in 1913, having been worked industrially since 1897. The producing area comprises 6,670 acres and the main fields run from Old Grozny to New Grozny near the Terek River about 100 miles west of Port Makhach-Kala. The oil is found in unconsolidated Miocene sands which are sealed by clay. The natural pressure is so strong that most of the wells have a long flush period which makes the application of deep-well pumping of secondary importance.

The depth of the wells has become much deeper since New Grozny went into production. Before World War I the average depth was from 500 to 3,000 feet, but drilling operations down to 5,000 and 6,000 feet are necessary by now. The output declined from 15,000,000 barrels in 1917 to a trickle during the Russian revolution.

Production slowly reached 8,000,000 barrels in 1921 and rose to 54,000,000 barrels by 1931. New Grozny, however, had overreached itself, the wells had to go too deep, and production declined sharply. The production reached 14,000,000 barrels by 1940. Grozny has about 600 wells, but 58 flushers yield three quarters of the crude product. The Grozny product contains 19 per cent gasoline, 16 per cent kerosene, and 56 per cent lubricants. The oil wells are deeper than those of Maikop, and 4,000 feet deep is almost the average.

Baku Main Producer

The main producer is the Baku region, which yielded 172,000,000 barrels last year. The richest fields are located on the Apsheron Peninsula and under the Caspian Sea. Russia produced 70,000,000 barrels of oil in 1916, of which 90 per cent came from Baku. The output declined to 25,000,000 barrels in 1920 due to fires, internal strife, and lack of new drilling operations. But Baku has dominated at all times the Russian oil production, and a decline in its fields could not be compensated by production elsewhere. The wells of Baku are very rich and thus a relatively small number of wells, amounting to 7,000, is sufficient to secure the flow of oil. The depth of the wells runs from 1,300 to 9,000 feet, but wells of 2,500 feet to 5,000 feet are most productive.

At the present time, Germany controls the oil region of Maikop with a potential production of 17,000,000 barrels annually. Adding Grozny, it would control about 30,000,000 barrels, or 12.5 per cent of Russia's total output. If Baku should fall, it will have a potential output of 200,000,000 barrels, or 83.2 per cent of the total.

Wrecking Wells

The Russians, however, have proved especially adept at application of the "scorched earth" policy. The Russian High Command announced on Aug. 17, the day the Maikop oil fields had fallen to the enemy, "that the equipment of the Maikop oil industries and all supplies of oil were evacuated in time and the oil establishments themselves destroyed completely. Thus, the German Fascists, who expected with the capture of Maikop to enrich themselves at the expense of the Soviet oil, have miscalculated. They did not get the Soviet oil and will not get it."

The art of wrecking oil wells has been greatly developed. In World War I the Rumanian example was the most spectacular. From a production of 12,600,000 barrels in 1914, it declined to 3,500,000 barrels in 1917 to rise again to 10,000,000 barrels in 1918.

Due to unscientific methods the wells were not blown up but only blocked by scrap and old tools. The Germans were able to put the first wells in operation two months after their conquest, although full production was not achieved until a year had elapsed. Again, the Russian oil fields declined in output from 1917-1919 because of fires and lack of personnel and construction material for new wells.

These cases cannot be spoken of as a "scorched earth" policy in the modern sense. The new methods of destruction are more effective. A well can be blown up with dynamite or blocked by reinforced cement. It is unlikely that the most effective method of complete destruction of wells—by drowning—found enough time for application, but in this case the oil is squeezed back into the subterranean formations from which it came.

Will Force Nazis

Each of these methods, effectively applied, will force Germany to drill new wells near the old ones and thus start oil drilling of its own.

The United States is supreme in oil-drilling concerning speed, equipment and skill. This is not surprising when we consider that 20,000 to 30,000 new wells are drilled annually here, compared with 2,000 to 3,000 new wells in Russia and perhaps fewer than 500 wells in the rest of Europe. The United States possesses 1,000,000 oil wells and as a result a staff of the most experienced engineers in the world. The 19,000 wells drilled in 1940 used 2,000,000 tons of steel alone. New drillings soared to 32,140 wells in 1941. Oil well supply business had a turnover of $180,000,000 in 1939 and exports of drilling and pumping machinery reached $40,000,000 in 1938.

Little Equipment Taken

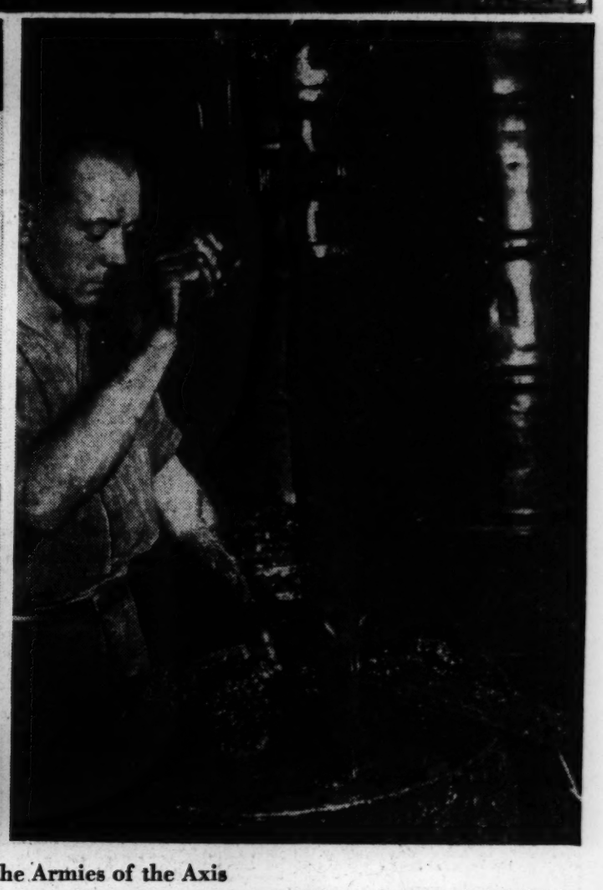
Fortunately, little oil-drilling equipment fell into German hands, and by 1940 Rumanian oil fields had become already very short of American drilling machines. Russia bought $40,000,000 worth of deep-well equipment in the United States in 1941. None of that equipment will fall into German hands as it went into the so-called Second Baku beyond the Urals.

Germany produces little well-operating equipment and has even less personnel. It has its hands full to keep the declining Rumanian oil production on a fair level. Production in Rumania dropped from 43,000,000 barrels in 1939 to 36,500,000 barrels in 1941. Only a few years ago, the production there had amounted to 62,000,000 barrels annually. The Rumanian oil wells have a depth similar to that in Maikop or Grozny and give a good indication of Germany's ability to drill for oil..

Rotary drilling can drill up to 200 feet in 24 hours and reach 2,000 feet in 10 to 30 days. For deeper wells, the progress is about 50 feet a day between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, 31 feet daily from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and 13 feet daily for a depth over 3,000 feet. In this way it may be true that the Germans may get some oil from the North Caucasus even this year, but when Nazi propaganda declares that the fields will be put back into complete operation within 30 days we can discount it as a propaganda announcement for home consumption alone.

Germany in the past has copied American-designed equipment but its steel alloys were less good and thus its tool joints and drill pipes have broken down when great depths were required. Germany cannot produce effective deep well equipment. American equipment and engineers have contributed more to the recent discovery of smaller oil deposits in Europe than the countries concerned and have worked in the Rumanian fields for years. Lack of sufficient skill prevented the Germans from making greater use of their own deposits which exist, according to some authorities, in the Reich's saltdomes.

Besides the drilling operations which Germany cannot carry out on a very large scale, it would have to rebuild refineries, power stations and pipelines.



Dever from Black Star; European

Oil (Synthetic) for the Armies of the Axis

Most of the needs of the German war machine for oil are being filled by the gigantic synthetic oil plants which have sprung up in various parts of the Reich. The upper picture shows one of the largest of these plants, the Leuna plant. Oil is extracted here from shale. Lower left: A high-pressure boiler being prepared for installation in the Leuna plant. Lower right: This picture is illustrative of another way in which Germany replenishes its oil needs—by reclaiming and revitalizing used oil from industries and garages.

Braves Field Stopping Place for High Flying Cardinals Today and Tomorrow

Local Fans Rooting For Both Braves, Redbirds

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Hub baseball fan had two sentimental factors pulling against each other within him today. He wanted to see the Cardinals keep winning and beat out the Dodgers in this National League flag race; yet he wanted to remain loyal to the Braves, who like to win as much as the next fellow. The situation could probably best be described in the words of the office boy: "I want the Braves to win, but it'll be all right if the Cardinals do."

As they opened this two-game series at Braves Field this afternoon, the powerful western contenders were two full contests up on the Dodgers in this thrilling race, with less than two weeks of the schedule remaining.

Dodgers Rested

Fresh optimism is being aroused for the Brooklyn cause. Some observers point out that the two-day layoff, which enabled the Cards to pick up a game in two dates at Philadelphia, may yet prove beneficial to the Dodgers. It may give Leo Durocher's men a much-needed period of relaxation—enable them to shake their slump through rest and come back strong in the 12 games left.

These Brooklyn optimists also maintain that the inability of Billy Southworth's charges to outhit Hans Lobert's eighth placers in two of the most recent three engagements at Phillie is a hint that the Cardinals at long last are feeling the pressure of their brilliant pace. They had to go into extra innings and come from behind in the ninth to edge the lowly Phils.

Phils Troublesome

However, it should be remembered that the Phils have not been pushovers of late. Lobert is getting pitching from about three of his starters and can give you a battle almost every day. In fact, of the clubs on the remaining St. Louis schedule as they left Brooklyn last week end, the Phils figured to give them the most trouble. Southworth can expect little opposition from the Cubs, Pirates and Reds after he returns to the West.

Briefs . . . Gabby Hartnett, who ran into Joe Cronin in Chicago, said Whitey Wietelmann was the best shortstop in the Amercan Association this summer . . . Whitey, incidentally, got the only extra-base hit for the Braves—a triple—in last evening's 9-0 exhibition triumph at Manchester, N. H. . . . The Red Sox could go no further than the fourth inning at Chicago yesterday because of the weather . . . Johnny Pesky had made his 200th hit, pocketed the ball and felt the congratulations of his teammates, but now will have to try all over again at St. Louis today or tomorrow . . . Charley Berry was one of the umpires in that White Sox series—the one-time Red Sox and Philadelphia catcher.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	97	47	.674	
Brooklyn	94	48	.662	2
New York	80	62	.563	16
Cincinnati	71	70	.504	24½
Pittsburgh	62	76	.449	32
Chicago	65	80	.448	32½
Boston	58	83	.411	37½
Philadelphia	38	99	.277	55½

Results Sept. 15

St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2 (14 innings).
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	98	47	.676	
Boston	88	57	.607	10
St. Louis	80	67	.544	19
Cleveland	70	75	.483	28
Detroit	70	76	.479	28½
Chicago	62	77	.446	33
Washington	59	84	.413	38
Philadelphia	52	96	.351	47½

Results Sept. 15

Boston-Chicago, canceled in 4th. Only game scheduled.

Philadelphia Abandons Ice Hockey Team

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Peter Tyrrell, manager of the Philadelphia Arena, announced yesterday that it will not operate a team in the American Hockey League during the 1942-43 season.

He said insufficient players were available, adding:

"It was a blow to us to have finished last-place (in the Eastern division) last season and we didn't want to struggle through with another cellar club.

"This city deserves better representation. We can't see how we can ice a strong combination, so we abandoned the idea. There may be hockey players around, but we can't locate them."

The Philadelphia team, known as the Rockets last season, was coached by Danny Cox who now is engaged in war work in Canada. Tyrrell said only five of last year's players are available.

Batting Momentum of Cardinal Drive

Associated Press

It has been these six outfielders, Coaker Triplett, Stan Musial, Enos Slaughter, Terry Moore, Ervin Dusak and Harry Walker (left to right) who have provided most of the batting power for this sensational stretch drive by the Cardinals in the National League. As regulars in center and right, Moore and Slaughter are in the race for the most valuable player award. Musial and Triplett usually alternate in left, according to the opposing pitching.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Brooklyn beaten by Cincinnati, 4 to 3, in 11 innings and Dodger lead over St. Louis cut to game and a half.

Three Years Ago

Marvin (Bud) Ward won national amateur golf title by defeating Ray Billows, 7 and 5, in final at Glenview.

USO to Profit Heavily From Series Funds

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The World Series will open Sept. 30 on National League grounds, but just what team will be at home that day to the American League's New York Yankees is a matter that is up to the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn's Dodgers.

The Yankees won their way into another World Series on Monday, the sixth time in seven years; and yesterday Commissioner K. M. Landis and officials of the two leagues decided dates and other details of the 1942 classic.

They include, in brief:

If the Cardinals win the National League pennant, the following dates will be in effect: Sept. 30, Oct. 1, at St. Louis; Oct. 2 open for traveling; Oct. 3, 4 and 5 at New York; Oct. 6 open for traveling; Oct. 7 at St. Louis; Oct. 8 open for ticket distribution for the final game; Oct. 9 at St. Louis.

If the Dodgers win, these dates will apply: Sept. 30, Oct. 1 at Brooklyn; Oct. 2, 3 and 4 at Yankee Stadium; Oct. 5 at Brooklyn; Oct. 6 open for ticket distribution; Oct. 7 at Brooklyn.

Ticket Sale: In Brooklyn and New York, box seats $6.60; reserved general admission, $5.50; unreserved general admission, $3.30; bleachers, $1.10; in St. Louis, $6.90, $5.75, $3.45 and $1.15.

Proceeds: The U. S. O. will receive a major share of the proceeds.

Game Times: All will start at 1:30 p m., except in the event of Sunday games at New York or Brooklyn, which would begin at 2:05 p. m.

Under the original World Series cash splitup announced by Landis on Aug. 27 a major share of receipts would have been divided between the Red Cross and the U.S.O. The Red Cross, however, does not normally participate in benefits where it shares the income with any other group.

Hence the U.S.O. will receive an estimated $357,544 if the Series goes four games, $518,275 if the Series goes six games and $679,006 if it goes the seven-game limit.

As originally mapped by Landis, the U.S.O. will start out with $100,000, the full receipts from radio rights. The players, under Series rules, take slightly more than half of admission receipts from the first four games. The balance from the first two goes to the Commissioner, the two leagues and the two competing clubs.

However, the balance from the third and fourth games will go to the U.S.O. The Commissioner, leagues and clubs will take all proceeds from the fifth game and the U.S.O. will get all admission receipts from the sixth and seventh games, if played.

The Commissioner said 25 Yankees, 24 Dodgers and 23 Cardinals were eligible for the series.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 15

By the Associated Press

International League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Jersey City 3, Newark 1 (Jersey City leading, 3 to 2).
Syracuse 6, Montreal 1 (Syracuse leading, 3 to 0).
American Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Toledo 8, Milwaukee 6 (Toledo leading, 3 to 2).
Columbus 4, Kansas City 1 (each won 3).
Pacific Coast League
Oakland 8, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 6.
Hollywood 9, Portland 6.
Only games scheduled.
Eastern League (Final Playoffs)
Scranton 2, Binghamton 1 (Scranton leading, 1 to 0).
Texas League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Fort Worth 1, Shreveport 0 (each won 3).
Only game scheduled.
Southern Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Little Rock at New Orleans, postponed (Little Rock leading, 3 to 1).
Only game scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 1:30 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . . . Box Office and Braves Field . . . . . Bus Tops

In the Dugout

with Rumill

How Good Are the Yankees?

Already the boys who pound typewriters throughout the big leagues are speculating on a Yankee-Cardinal World Series. Will Yankee bats again dominate the classic which is scheduled to open in the National League city on Wednesday, Sept. 30?

There is a feeling among the baseball crowd that the Yankee machine which clinched the 1942 American League flag at Cleveland on Monday is not up to the standard of past teams managed by Joe McCarthy.

You hear it pointed out that Joe Gordon and Joe Di Maggio are the only Yanks over .300 in the batter's box; that Tommy Henrich is gone, and that Bill Dickey is no longer a consistent powerhouse at bat. Anti-Yankee observers tell of the champs being almost 100 runs batted in behind their 1941 total.

Yanks Not Alone

However, when discussing a falling off of Yankee batting and run production, one paramount factor should be remembered. Hitting through the entire majors is not what it used to be. The Yanks are not alone in their slump, if you can call it that. Gordon, Di Maggio and Charley Keller all have driven in more than 100 runs, which should be sufficient power to make the McCarthymen formidable in the World Series. Ask the Red Sox.

Too, the most experienced critic cannot remember when a more solid defensive unit headed for an October classic. McCarthy's pitching is easily the foremost in the American League, with Tiny Bonham, Hank Borowy, Spud Chandler and Red Ruffing showing the way. But it should be, with super fielders like Gordon, Phil Rizzuto and Di Maggio behind it. Scoring on the Yankees is about as easy as buying a new tire.

Make Double Plays

In the flag clincher at Cleveland, as Bonham scored his 20th victory, the world titleholders pulled off their 185th double play. If they could make 11 more in the 10 remaining games they would tie their own major league record of 195, established a year ago. Breaking it would have been a breeze if Rizzuto had not been on the shelf for a couple of weeks.

Few of the current Yankees know what it is to be in a close flag race. The New York Americans have not been in a tight struggle since 1922, when they didn't make their lead a mathematical certainty over the Browns until Sept. 30. While McCarthy has been at the helm, no Yankee club has waited later than Sept. 23. Last season the all-time record was set when the champs did it on Sept. 4. In '36 they ran up their biggest margin of leadership, a mere 19½ games.

Root for Cards

To get back to the pitching again, Bonham is the first Yankee moundsman to reach the 20-win level since Red Ruffing won 21 in 1939. Chandler at 16 and Borowy at 15 hardly have time to go over the top this time.

Those with the interests of the National League at heart are pulling for the Cardinals to get into the classic against the Yankees. The Brooklyn pitching staff, which seems to have fallen to pieces, might offer little resistance before a Yankee attack. But the Cards have Mort Cooper, Max Lanier and Johnny Beazley as a big three, which might give McCarthy's free swingers a little trouble.

As Larry MacPhail says, this Cardinal drive will continue on into the big series. Because it takes good southpaw pitching to stop them and because the Yankees are short on that commodity, the Redbirds—says the Dodger front office chief—will be the next world champions.

Sports Around the Hub

Sponsors Rooting for Victory

Those sponsoring the football game next Sunday at Fenway Park between the Eastern Army All-Stars and the Chicago professional Bears, are going to keep their ears attuned to the Army-Brooklyn Dodger game at Baltimore tonight. The All-Stars already have topped the New York Giants and local interests hope they come here undefeated to tangle with the Bears.

While there have been some criticisms against the split in receipts here, some claiming the Army Relief Fund should take all, the so-called blasts would be more appropriate after the game and not beforehand. The game is a natural and without doubt the best football attraction in the nation at present and could easily turn out to be best for the season.

If the game is not a sell-out, some people could claim that adverse publicity rather than lack of it has curbed interest and sale of tickets. With the All-Stars admittedly good and the Bears loaded with former local college stars, the attraction is such that no football fan in these parts will want to miss.

* * *

While the National Hockey League received a 'go ahead as usual' sign from the Canadian and United States governments, a news dispatch out of Philadelphia predicts the collapse of minor league hockey. Pete Tyrell, manager of the Philadelphia Arena, issued a statement that his team will not be operated in the American Hockey League this year. Springfield is already out and rumors have mentioned that with Americans out of the N. H. L., Buffalo and Cleveland may be invited in for the coming season at least.

The loss of Capt. Don Forte of Harvard for a least a month is a severe set-back to the Crimson squad . . . Forte was the only regular of last season on the team . . . Bill Halloran, Leo Daley, Dan Kelly and Al Marsters are the officials for the grid game at Fenway Park Sunday afternoon.

The All-Stars are expected to arrive sometime tomorrow and probably will have a workout at Fenway tomorrow, Friday and Saturday . . . The Bears are not due here until Friday and will workout at Boston College Saturday . . . Too bad the Red Cross has its all-or-nothing ruling, for it will lose a sizeable sum of money from the World Series . . . The Boston College, West Point, and Dartmouth football dope books arrived this morning and offer plenty of information. . . . Cartoons in the Dartmouth book are by Coach Tuss McLaughry's son John.

Long Problem

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP)—Bob Kurland of Jennings, Mo., enrolled at Oklahoma A. and M. College this week and gave basketball Coach Henry Iba another transportation problem for the basketball trip the Aggies hope to take to New York in December.

Kurland is 6 feet, 11¾ inches tall, and won't begin to fit in a pullman berth even if he's folded. As a member of the Missouri Valley Conference, the Aggies are permitted to play freshmen.

Eastern Army Eleven Faces Dodger Squad

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Eastern Army All-Stars, about as rough, tough and ready an outfit as ever tore up a gridiron, tapered off with skull practice today before meeting the Brooklyn Dodgers in the second of three games for Army Emergency Relief.

While the All-Stars brushed up on the technique of blasting the Dodgers in tonight's contest at Municipal Stadium, the Brooklyn pro squad arrived in town and ran through limbering-up exercises.

Little leaked out of the Army camp except the word that the upwards of 50,000 fans expected to jam the stadium might anticipate that the Dodgers would furnish tougher opposition than the New York Giants, who fell before the All-Stars by a 16-0 score last Saturday in New York.

Col. Robert Reese Neyland, the former Tennessee coach who guides the All-Stars, hadn't anything to say about anything—except that he worked out again yesterday on some of the "rough spots" which showed up in the Giants game.

Admittedly a handicap was the brief time available to practice against Dodgers plays, since the Army lads had five weeks to get ready for the Giants.

Army partisans pointed with glee to a team averaging 209 pounds, with the line average of 212 pounds and the backfield 207½ pounds.

The starting line-up for the Dodgers will find itself outweighed with only one or two exceptions, and by margins ranging from two pounds upwards.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

In winning their 32nd victory in their last 38 games yesterday the St. Louis Cardinals stretched their lead over Brooklyn to two full games. The Dodgers, idle, could only listen to their radios and groan when the Red Birds put across a run in the 14th to beat the Phillies.

As matters stand, the Cardinals could, of course, clinch the flag by winning all their remaining 10 games. Or, they could lose one and still get no worse than a tie, even if the Dodgers should win all their remaining 12. The pressure was on the Flatbushers.

The Cards were in Boston today for a two-game series with the Braves, while the Dodgers opened a two-gamer with Pittsburgh at Ebbets Field. Here was the situation:

	Won	Lost	To Play
St. Louis	97	47	10
Brooklyn	94	48	12

Remaining schedule: St. Louis, Sept. 16, 17, at Boston; 19, 20, at Chicago; 21, 22, Pittsburgh; 23, 24, Cincinnati; 26, 27; Chicago. Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 17, Pittsburgh; 18, 19, 20 (2), Philadelphia; 22, New York; 23, Philadelphia; 24, 25, Boston; 26, 27, at Philadelphia.

The Yankees clinched in the American League two days ago, and from here on any game they win is so much gravy.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Players and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	143	501	133	177	.353
Pesky, Red Sox	140	558	102	189	.339
Lombardi, Braves	98	342	37	94	.333
Spence, Senators	140	506	88	169	.334
Gordon, Yankees	138	507	83	166	.330
Reiser, Dodgers	113	426	82	136	.319
Musial, Cardinals	136	426	83	134	.315

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Mize, Giants	100	Williams, R. Sox	132
Slaughter, Cards	86	Keller, Yankees	104
Medwick, Dodgers	83	Di Maggio, Y's	104

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Ott, Giants	97	Williams, R. Sox	99
Mize, Giants	93	Lewis, Senators	88
Camilli, Dodgers	90	Keller, Yankees	87

Most Local Women Golfers Now Longer Off the Tees

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few who would have any chance of winning this year's women's Massachusetts golf championship are missing from the ranks of those who today struggle in the second round of match play at the Brae-Burn Country Club. The most notable absentee is Mrs. John Grew, winner a year ago at Winchester, who decided not to defend. The 16 survivors of yesterday's first match play round constitute about as capable a group as the district ever has had at that stage, with an exceptional number of really good hitters off the tee, several who are adepts in all departments from tee to green, but with the usual uncertainties in that all-important department, putting, in which some are consistent, others good today and bad tomorrow.

The big match today would appear to be that between Alice Belanger and Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe, two of the three from that North Shore Club who qualified and won their first-round matches, the others being Lucille Belanger from the same club. In my ignorance, I asked Alice if Lucille was a younger or older sister and learned that they are twins. Alice is the one who was the sensation of the women's national last year at The Country Club, when she tied for low gross in the qualifying round. Her sister Lucille sort of dropped out of golf after they both participated in the junior championships, but she has come back strongly this year and with golfing mannerisms and swing not unlike her sister with the greater reputation, she looks like a formidable opponent for all comers.

Lacked Distance

In recent years the marked disparity between Massachusetts girls and the topnotchers from other sections has been in distance off the tees, but last year in the women's state championship at Winchester and this week at Brae-Burn there have been evidences of a narrowing of that gap. Alice Belanger amazed onlookers at The Country Club with her distance, considering her size, and this year's championship has brought forth a hitter in the person of Rose O'Neill of Vesper, who, in my opinion, will match distance with some of the recognized swatters of the national ranks.

Because of the stories going the rounds anent some of Miss O'Neill's hits in the qualifying round at Brae-Burn, Monday, I followed her yesterday in her match with Mrs. W. C. Quinby of The Country Club, and so can attest to the veracity of these reports. At the second hole she carried the ridge in the middle of the fairway, which marks a long ball by a good hitter in the male ranks. True, the girls were playing well forward on the tee, but at that, when Miss O'Neill hit a ball that carried the ridge and stopped half way between that and the bunker guarding the green, with an easy niblick pitch for her second, it was an eye-opener.

Several Long Ones

On the third hole, dead against the wind, she was home with a drive and five-iron, pin high, and on the fourth, from the ladies' tee, she was nearly home with a drive and four-iron, again directly into the wind. At the 10th she was 50 yards beyond the little ridge that marks a fairly good drive for the men and a short pitch from the green in two, and at the long 14th, where most of the girls could not get home with three of their best, she was on, past the pin, with an 8-iron for her third. At the 16th she pasted one up to the right, where the male hitters aim so that they can see the green for their second shots, and put it where she, too, could see the green.

Came Through

Miss O'Neill's weak putting and Mrs. Quinby's skill in this department actually saw the latter two up through six holes, but in the end Miss O'Neill's power, her accuracy with all her length off the tees, and her improvements in other departments brought her home a winner by 4 and 3. Today she was up against a hitter of no mean ability in Martha Wiswall of Wellesley, who won the closest match of the first round, one up over Mrs. J. W. Nicolls (nee Anne Gormley) in a nip-and-tuck match which Mrs. Nicolls had an excellent chance to carry into extra holes until she banged her second into a trap at the 18th and got a half, one down at the time.

There are plenty of other things about the first round of which I would like to write, but the one thing that cannot be passed over summarily was the brilliant 76 registered by Mrs. Warren Beard, three times winner of the state title, over Margaret Curtis, four times winner, and winner first just 41 years ago. Think that one over! Winner in 1901, qualifier, well up, in 1942.

Faced Protégée

It was an odd twist of circumstance that Miss Curtis, winner of four state and three national titles, should be drawn in the first round against Mrs. Beard, who has been more or less of a golfing protégée of her's since winning the state junior championships in 1930 and '31. Miss Curtis was the orignial sponsor of the junior tournaments and she has been its stanch supporter for years. Yesterday she saw one of her pets give a display that measured up to the best that any woman golfer in the country could do, for Mrs. Beard in the last few years has added many yards to her drive, her one former weakness, and now has in golfing parlance, "everything." Her only bad slip in the 76 was a completely missed drive at the fourth, which cost her a 6.

But to show how hard it is, even today, to excel the best scores of some of the great players of the past, be it known that Mrs. Beard's 76 only equaled the score made by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare in the Women's Eastern at Brae-Burn in 1924, medal play. Here are their cards, 18 years apart:

Mrs. Beard	4	5	4	5	6	3	4	4	4	—39
Mrs. Vare	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	—39
Mrs. Beard	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	—37
Mrs. Vare	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	—37—76

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WRIGHT
Arch Preserver
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Old Adobe Rancho, Famous Landmark, Now Authentically Restored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most popular renaissance of the Spanish-Colonial architecture in California in recent years has been the restoration of the old adobe ranchos and the erection of new suburban dwellings patterned after them. With the growing popularity of this type of house, has come also a marked impetus in the interest in early furnishings to suit the interiors. Home owners are searching highways and byways for antiques.

The ranchos were first built in the late 18th Century when Spanish and Mexican settlers colonized the country. Large grants of land, thousands of acres in extent, were given to favored individuals by the Spanish Crown and later, by the Mexican Government. In time these became the great cattle ranches of California.

The ranchos were low buildings that hugged the ground from which they came. Each had a wide shaded portal or porch, and an enclosed patio for protection against wild animals and marauding Indians. Deep window sills—the depth of the thick walls—supported iron or wooden grills, and the doorways were arched. The thickness of the walls helped to keep out the heat of summer and the cold of winter—a considerable factor in the comfort of living, in a day when air-cooling was far in the future and the only form of heating was an open fireplace.

One of the most famous of the remaining landmarks of the Spanish occupation in Southern California is the Pico ranch house in the San Fernando Valley. This was built by General Andres Pico and his adopted son, Romula.

Bunkhouse for Vaqueros

It will be remembered that General Pico was in command of the California forces when they surrendered to General John C. Frémont in 1847. The rancho was first built by ex-mission Indians in 1834 as a bunkhouse for the vaqueros. It was converted into a ranch house in the 1840's, was enlarged by Eulogio de Celis in 1846, and an upper story added by Romula Pico in 1847.

The Pico adobe had long been abandoned when Mr. and Mrs. Mark Raymond Harrington decided to purchase and restore it for their home. With the walls slowly crumbling into the earth from which they came, its restoration involved a sympathetic understanding not only of the architecture but of the materials to rebuild it. Mr. Harrington, who is curator of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles and a noted authority on the history of the Southwest, well understood what was necessary to restore the old adobe.

Mexicans Engaged for Job

Mexicans were found who could make the adobe bricks for the walls. The tile floors were cleared of their rubbish and new tiles added where necessary. The roof was covered with handmade shingles as it was originally. Most of the wall fixtures are replicas of candelabra in early use in California. The single fireplace was repaired. In early days there was but one fireplace. When it was necessary to have more heat, charcoal burners (braseros) were used. The doors are copies of the originals.

During the time the adobe was being restored, the furnishings were given consideration. They are for the most part Spanish and early Victorian, with a few pieces for present day needs. Several pieces of furniture which belonged to the Pico family originally, were presented to the present owners by descendants. There is a desk which belonged to Don Pico and a fine portrait of the General hangs over the fireplace.

The enclosed patio is a place of sunshine. A charm not of the outside world seems to pervade its weather-worn walls. A fountain is there and a sun-dial marks the hours, and if it does not record the years, it gives a feeling of their passing. Many old shrubs and vines still give luxuriously of their bloom and fragrance. Saucy parrots with brilliant plumage, share with other birds their place in the sun.

A. R. R.

Two views of the old Pico ranch house in the San Fernando Valley as it has been restored by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Raymond Harrington. Top: Inside the patio with its fountain and shaded porch. Lower: Living room with a portrait of Gen. Andres Pico over the mantel. An old buffalo rifle hangs below and on the mantel is a cannon ball found on the ranch. The wall fixtures are replicas of candelabra in early use in California. New tiles supplement the original flooring where needed.

Try an Apron Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Santa Maria, California, there is a little sewing club, the members of which gather as women used to do in the old days, to spend an afternoon with their needles and thread and thimbles. Not long ago, one of their number gave a party that was so simple and so much fun that maybe you'd like to try it too. Of course, your guests must be persons who like to sew.

For the invitations she used little pieces of material four inches square out of which she cut miniature aprons. She added a waistband and strings and a tiny pocket, which she put on with a running stitch in red. There was, of course, no hem or finishing on it. In the pocket was a verse announcing the luncheon and "parade of aprons," and giving the date and place. Each guest was asked to bring an apron of her favorite pattern, and a vote was taken on which was prettiest and most practical. A yard of bright apron material was the prize.

The hostess gave each guest a yard of material out of which she cut an apron for herself to work on during the afternoon. One-inch streamers, cut from the different pieces, were used as ribbons leading from the centerpiece to the place of each guest. One-inch squares cut from the ends of these were passed among the guests and by matching them, they found their luncheon partners.

Canadian Navy Mothers Form Club to Help Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wonder if the American Navy mothers would be interested in hearing of a Western Canadian Club, which was formed in Edmonton, Alberta, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities?

Three mothers of boys in the Canadian Navy met to see what they could do to assist their lads. At first we wrote letters, then a few more mothers became interested, and we decided to send some homemade cookies as well as letters. At first the meetings were held in the various homes, but soon we were compelled to look for larger accommodations. The Canadian Legion offered the facilities of the Memorial Hall where our meetings are now held.

The membership today is over the 300 mark. We meet twice a month, and letters of appreciation are read from boys on active service in both the British and the Canadian Navy. Each member is asked to bring two dozen cookies; boxes are packed after each meeting and sent to both East and West Coasts, sometimes overseas as well. A silver collection is taken at each meeting; we have no membership fee.

Last year we spent over $1200 on wool, from which our members knitted comforts for the men. For the past year, each man on leaving the barracks for active service has been given a rig. This consists of a sweater, preferably a turtle-neck one with long sleeves, or a sleeveless one with square neck rather than the "V" shape, 2 pairs of socks, a scarf, helmet, and either a pair of mitts or gloves. All garments are hand-knit of navy blue wool.

We have been assisted in our work by the I.O.D.E., which is similar to your D.A.R. in many ways, and also by the Canadian Red Cross, and smaller clubs and individuals.

Last Christmas, we filled 200 ditty bags for the sailors and men of the Merchant Marine. Our city's quota was 800 of these bags, and many wonderful letters of appreciation for these gifts were received.

M. D. B.

Why Not Make a Sewing Room?—It's Not Hard to Do

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marjorie and I were deep in plans for our fall and winter wardrobes when we suddenly realized our household needed a sewing room.

We chose the den, which had really been a sort of family sitting room.

The room had a floor space of 15 by 16 feet, well finished, and waxed; the several scatter rugs made a satisfactory covering, and bespoke easy ways of keeping "clean and tidy."

Two large windows gave plenty of light for daytime sewing. The wooden valances suited our purposes wonderfully, as they had been made to extend beyond the window frame, allowing the drapes to cover only the window frame and the wall beyond, thus excluding no light from the room. We hung sheer lightweight sash curtains, which also let in the light.

Another asset was the good-sized closet which later proved a fine storage place for large equipment, dress-forms and pressing boards. There were rods which provided a place to hang partially finished garments and a few shelves proved just right for some of the smaller equipment.

We studied the pictures on the walls; they were all so lovely we felt they had found their place. Later we framed and hung some old prints from our precious Godey's Ladies' Books.

A Place for Everybody

At this point we paused and agreed that the room should be as attractive as our sense of beauty and order could make it; that it should still encompass the family as well as our two selves. We left Father's easy chair beside his favorite lamp, ready for him to drop into.

A small nook with a table was kept for Jean and Billy where they might do "home work," or play quiet games.

We then turned to see "what we had in the house" toward furnishing our room. A large, old-fashioned secretary-desk stood in the room; the large drawers in this desk proved to be fine for storing pieces of uncut material, garments which had been cut out but not basted, and scraps of material for mending and repairs. The small drawers promised ample room for storing sewing supplies such as needles, pins, tape, and so on; also for such small equipment as scissors and tracing wheels.

Attic Yields Long Mirror

Up in the attic, we found an oval mirror long enough to reflect a full-length figure. The frame needed refinishing, which was easily done.

The next "find" was a drop-leaf table, in good condition, barring a coat of wax; it would serve our purpose better than a regular cutting table. To protect the top, we purchased a folding cutting board. These are made of heavy cardboard in sizes 40x54 and 40x70 inches, and are to be found at pattern counters in department stores, and can be folded and stored in a small space.

We also use a plain wooden board with a smooth surface to place between the cutting board and the material when tracing or marking seams with a tracing wheel, so as not to roughen the cutting board.

The sewing machine, a late model, in good shape, with a complete set of attachments and tools was transferred to the new room.

The family ironing board, a folding type, heavy but steady, was put in the closet because it would be much more frequently used here than in the kitchen.

A carpenter made our smaller boards, the seam and sleeve boards. The needle board for pressing velvets and materials with a napped surface was not purchased until later.

To the pressing equipment, we added tailor's cushions. These oval cushions, large and small, served for pressing curved seams, tops of sleeves, and for shrinking out fullness in parts of garments.

We also found a clever device to invert an iron for steaming velvet, a heavy iron wire frame. The tea kettle serves its purpose for steaming whole garments.

Press cloths are an important item and we have on hand both light and heavy-weight ones for different kinds of pressing. Paraffin and salt also play their part, the first to smooth the surface of the irons and the second to cleanse them.

A dress form apiece, each covered with a heavy unbleached muslin lining, cut on princess lines and fitted to our individual figures, with neck, armhole, and hem carefully marked, and the forms padded where necessary, stand ready for work.

Sleeve forms cut in unbleached muslin, from close-fitting sleeve patterns, and carefully padded, we use for draping or remodeling sleeves.

Some of the small equipment we already had—small scissors for clipping bastings; razor blade for ripping; shears for cutting garments; pinking shears for finishing seams.

Of tape measures, thimbles, needles, emery bags, pins, pincushions, bodkins for drawing tape or ribbon through casings, stillettos for punching eyelets in garments, there were enough for a good start.

Not all of the equipment was available at once, but bit by bit, the collection was made up, and today we feel equipped for any type of "family sewing," from the daintiest bit of lingerie to an intricate tailored garment.

L. I. B.

Novel Way to Save Greeting Cards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most women like to keep special greeting cards from various seasons of the year. They also like to collect clippings—verses, quotations, and other items which have appealed to them and which they would like to keep and refer to from time to time. Usually, though, these collections end up in a basket or box and are forgotten.

That was my experience, until one day I had the idea of pasting these little treasures inside my bureau drawers. After a drawer has been all pasted up with clippings and cards, the surface can be painted with a clear, colorless shellac. This preserves the clippings and also keeps them from smudging clothing.

See the lucky baby
Crowing "Swan for me!"
Swan is baby-gentle
And suds in 1—2—3!

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For name of your nearest store write to Arlington Naphthalated Wool Service, 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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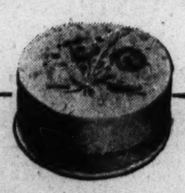

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Home Sewing Wins New Laurels!

Conservation Suggests Home Sewing

As never before, home is the hub of the universe to the women of America . . . and home sewing is playing an increasingly more important role in family life. Clothes for the children and for herself, Mrs. America realizes, must do double and even triple duty. They must be as smart as styling can make them . . . they must be serviceable . . . they must above all be long lasting. That's why more and more women insist on seeing the Botany name on bolt and selvage of Botany Certified Fabrics.

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Refrigeration Buildings Shipped by Air and Set Up in African Jungles

Basic Points In Conserving Wartime Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16—A six-point guide to wartime domestic fuel conservation, making possible savings up to 50 per cent at little or no cost to the home owner, was announced today by J. W. Pauling, Vice-President of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

"By following six simple, time-tested rules householders can maintain comfortable, healthful temperatures this winter with a considerably lowered fuel consumption and at the same time aid the war effort by lessening the demand on all fuel transportation agencies," said Mr. Pauling, member of the Plumbing and Heating Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

Six Points

The six basic points, drawn from the company's experience in supplying controls which have "tended" America's heating plants since 1885, are:

1. Prevent overheating and maintain uniform temperatures. Keep daytime temperatures to an even 68 degrees and turn the thermostat down to 50 at night.
2. Turn off heat in unoccupied rooms (this includes bedrooms during the day). Keep shades drawn and keep windows closed at night.
3. Do not waste hot water.
4. Install storm windows and repair or close openings around doors and windows to effect complete insulation.
5. Replace missing boiler or furnace insulation. Insulate the hot water heater.
6. If in doubt, call your heating dealer and check your heating plant.

Sharp Increase

Tests conducted by Minneapolis-Honeywell and the National Association of Building Owners and Managers show that each degree the temperature is raised above 70 results in a 3 per cent increase in fuel consumption.

"Merely lowering shades or venetian blinds at night or when a room is not in use will effect a considerable cut in the fuel bill," he continued. "This is because warm room air chills quickly when it comes in contact with cold window surfaces. Shades or blinds should be drawn even when the house is well insulated and equipped with storm windows.

"One surprising fact brought out by recent tests is that it isn't even necessary to keep windows open all night during cold weather. Open the windows for 15 minutes before retiring and you will have a fresh air supply that will last all night."

N. Y. State Funds For War Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The signing of contracts with the municipal housing authorities of Niagara Falls, Schenectady and Elmira for the loan of State funds in constructing additional defense housing developments in those centers of war industry is announced here by Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing. The contracts call for construction of dwellings for 1,050 families, bringing the total number of units in State-aided defense housing projects up to 1,400 under construction or contract in five up-State cities.

With the 3,500-family units in Fort Greene Houses in the Navy Yard section of Brooklyn, which are to be used as housing for war workers for the duration, the State will provide homes for almost 5,000 war worker families.

Mr. Weinfeld said that New York was the only State with a State housing program to help meet the grave shortage of homes. In addition, the State division of housing also has had as one of its major activities the finding of rooms for war workers, persuading families which ordinarily do not take boarders to make spare rooms available to war plant employees.

In Niagara Falls the State will lend funds to build 300 dwelling units and in Schenectady and Elmira the contracts call for construction of 375 units in each city. All the buildings will be of two-story brick veneer or frame construction so arranged as to leave ample open space for playground and garden purposes.

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Food Warehouse in Jungles

Prefabricated, insulated building of Pan American Airlines, as architect sees it, being pieced together by native labor in jungles. Sections are transported by plane and provide, when erected, zero temperatures in midst of desert and tropical heat.

Fresh Foods Served to Air Pilots

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Porterhouse steaks, fresh strawberries and ice cream are now being served to Pan American Airways pilots right in the heart of African jungles where the temperatures cling around 120 to 130 degrees in the shade as the result of the development of 78-foot-long refrigeration buildings which are being shipped by air to all parts of the globe.

The buildings which are being set up by unskilled natives in heretofore inaccessible locations to provide safe storage for frozen foods may furnish the nucleus for new-type Army food warehouses necessary to world-wide American military thrusts.

Think of it . . . zero temperatures in the heart of African jungles, temperatures sufficiently cold to provide ice cream in the middle of the Sahara Desert. The new structures are equipped with the most modern refrigeration units inside prefabricated walls that are as easily assembled as they are knocked-down for transportation farther behind the lines.

Unskilled Labor

It took 15 unskilled native workers only three weeks to assemble each one of a chain of refrigeration plants erected by Pan American in out-of-the-way locations in the last six months. The buildings are 78 feet long, 21 feet wide and 8½ feet high, of double-wall construction that prevents heat losses that ordinarily seep through wood or metal.

The problems that Pan American had to solve were the designing of buildings so completely knocked-down that they could be transported by plane, of a construction so simple that erection could be handled by unskilled native labor, demountable for easy transportation, entirely free from any wood construction because of tropical humidity and destructive insects.

The problems were solved by the Shaer and Turner Construction Company of Boston working with the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Motors. The structures are of light steel, pre-pressed panel type originally developed for use in the transport field where lightness and strength are prime requisites.

Light and Sturdy

The buildings thus constructed were not only remarkably light in weight but sturdy enough to withstand the high tropical winds.

No welding or riveting is necessary. All the natives need is routine hand wrenches. No mechanical work of any kind is needed on the assembly site. Eight inches of insulation in walls, roofs and floors assure maximum efficiency under severe temperature and humidity conditions.

Forest Fire-Fighting Problem Follows Disbandment of CCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Disbanding of the Civilian Conservation Corps has left in many States a serious forest fire-fighting problem, just now becoming more evident as the dry period reaches its peak. Few are inclined to question the wisdom of eliminating this expenditure as "non-war," but the sudden absence of the Corps has led in some cases to a greater appreciation of its value than was the case while it was in operation.

The withdrawing of these units of strong, well-trained young men from States where the forest fire hazard is marked happens to coincide with an aggravation of that hazard. Forest fire danger is accentuated right now, conservation officials point out, by danger of sabotage incendiarism, by rapidly increasing slash fields, by the need for protecting the manufacture and supply of defense materials, and by the possibility of drought. Then there are such things as the increased danger from locomotive sparks as train miles increase, and the danger also of accidental ignition as land clearing required by higher food quotas increases.

But even were the danger to be no greater than usual, the problems faced in some States would be greater due to the shortage of manpower. Dissolution of the CCC took away large bands of workers who were always readily available, and who were trained particularly in forest firefighting. Meanwhile, farmers are needed in their fields, and the drain of men to the armed services and to defense industry narrows down to a minimum the field from which able firefighters may be drawn.

In Wisconsin, for instance, there are nearly 16,000,000 acres of forest land susceptible to widely destructive fires. Some 2,000,000 of this is under Federal supervision, the rest under the State Conservation Department.

In recent years in Wisconsin the forest fire record has been favorable. But this, department officials declare, "has been made possible only by augmenting the regular protection forces with specially trained help recruited from other sources such as CCC and WPA crews."

"With the drastic retrenchment in the Federal programs," this source continues, "there is very little manpower available. Local manpower which furnished fire labor prior to the CCC camp is no longer available, having been drained by voluntary membership in national guard companies, and enlistment in the armed services and defense industries."

Over in neighboring Michigan the Department of Conservation likewise finds the loss of the CCC a series thing.

"Our big worry," says Robert C. McLaughlin, of the department's Division of Education, "is the lack of forest fire fighters. The closing of the CCC, coupled with the fact that a large number of men from the northern part of the state are leaving for defense jobs in industrial areas, or are being drawn into the armed forces, constitutes an acute forest fire labor problem."

From some other states where there are large areas of forest land comes much the same story. The Arkansas Forestry Commission points out that the CCC not only stood ready to fight fires, but was instrumental in biulding fire protection such as lookout towers, truck trails, telephone lines, and fire breaks. However, since 1938 this state has been building its own fire protection force, and if this is not too badly disrupted by war manpower the fire problem, it is felt, may be met.

In several Southern States moisture conditions are such as to preclude any unusual fire hazard, but the manpower problem is the same, with the withdrawal of the CCC leaving a much-noticed hole in the protective system.

Meanwhile these and other states are organizing, through local Civilian Defense Councils, a new special service group called the Forest Fire Fighters, under direction of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. These groups will co-operate closely with State departments of conservation and agriculturs, and with other established fire-fighting agencies. Director James M. Landis has directed the nine regional OCD directors to assist in organizing local defense units and enrolling personnel for this fire-fighting service.

Wisconsin, among others, is well along on its program of putting this plan into operation. Michigan, it is expected, will integrate its own "Forest Fire Co-operator" plan into this federally-sponsored plan.

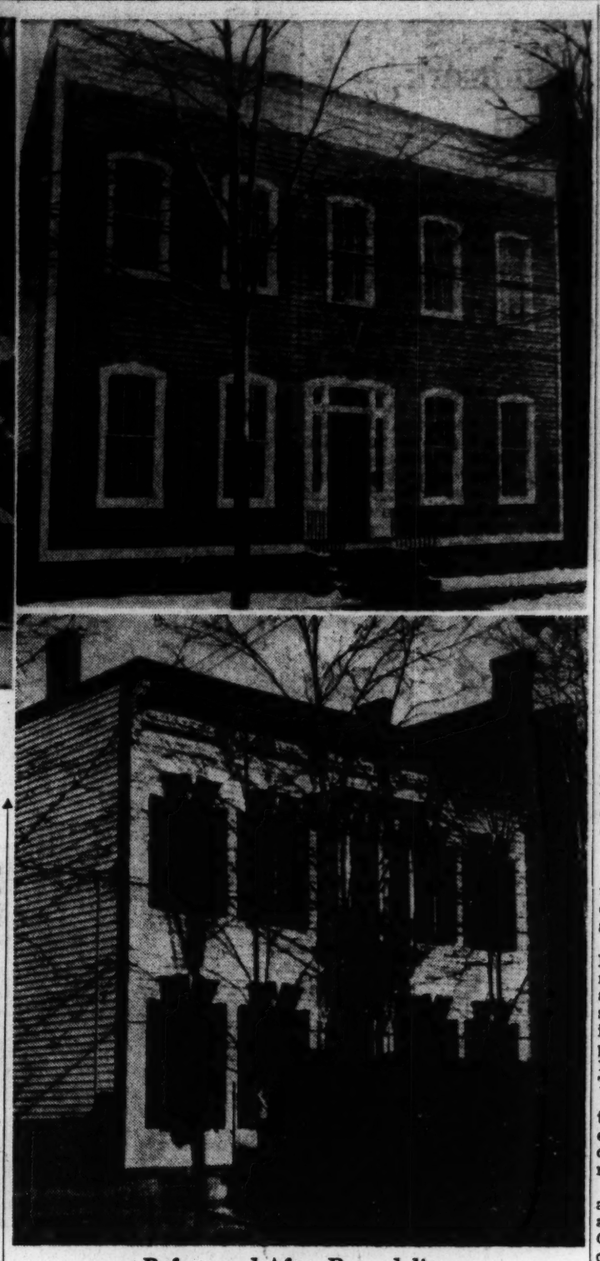
Under these programs of enlisting manpower it is recognized that there is need for protection not only out in the forests but in communities which might be endangered by forest fires. It is often therefore, a matter of augmenting local fire departments, and also of organizing protective measures on a block basis, as in the air-raid precaution program.

Army Bomber Falls In Field Approach

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14 (AP)—An Army bomber crashed a mile from the Columbia Army Air Base yesterday, killing four officers and three enlisted men. The plane, stationed at the air base, was returning from a routine flight and crashed in making a landing approach.

Second Lieut. D. R. Moore, Public Relations Officer, gave out the following casualty list:

Second Lieut. Francis W. Sparks of Columbia, the pilot; Second Lieut. Martin O. Vangsness of Carpio, N. D.; Second Lieut. Donald V. Urquhart of St. Louis, Mo.; Second Lieut. James Francis Attridge, Jr., of Salem, Mass.; Sergeant Leon O. Gallie of Ingomar, Pa.; Staff Sergeant Charles O. Frame of Richmond, W. Va., and Private Roland G. Braun of Beaver Dam, Wis.



Before and After Remodeling

Upper: After remodeling of Federal financed project in Schenectady, where former single-house owner now makes money renting apartments to defense workers as well as helping military production. Lower: House as it looked before remodeling, at cost of $5,000.

Homes for Defense Workers From Large Remodeled Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 16—If you live in a defense area and own an old house, a big house, a house you no longer need, there may be an important contribution you can make to the war effort . . . conversion of that house into apartments for workers. Such remodeling guided by wisdom, can also serve the purpose of an income-paying property out of a building that may have been "a white elephont,' according to Government housing experts here.

Or you may belong to an organization which could make a survey of obsolete, tax-burdensome residences, structurally sound, that will lend themselves to remodeling as an aid to the war effort, and the removal of an eyesore from the community.

Those who live in defense industry areas are aware that the influx of war workers and their families has strained local housing severely. Housing projects, growing up overnight, have still not grown fast enough. The shortage of materials and rigid Government restrictions of their use have acutely complicated the problem.

Workers are living in furnished rooms, often away from their families, in trailers and other temporary shelters. And war production goes on expanding, with predictions that the situation by the end of this year will be worse.

Solution

In almost every town the solution is being offered—remodeling of old single family homes into apartments.

Take the house of A. Wayne Merriam, Schnectady, N. Y., business man, for instance. Mr. Merriam owned a single-family, two-story dwelling at 105 Front Street, in the oldest section of town. Despite its age—it had been built in 1874—the structure was sound. The single tenant paid $35 a month.

Within walking distance were two large plants, some of whose employees commuted 70 miles a day. Schnectady was in serious need of housing.

Recently Mr. Merriam obtained a $5,000 FHA-insured loan from a local bank, and with the aid of Giles Van der Bogert, architect, drew up plans for remodeling.

By shifting partitions, the five rooms on each floor were converted into two apartments each. Three new bathrooms were installed and the fittings of the existing bath modernized. The two larger apartments have living room, two bedrooms and dining-kitchen combination; the smaller ones, living room and bedroom, with built-in kitchen units concealed by doors.

A larger oil burner handled the increased heating requirements; fresh paint, wallpaper, some changes to the Victorian exterior—and six weeks after work began the house was not only ready but completely rented. This was no gamble for Mr. Merriam but a sound investment.

The first tenants were employees of a nearby plant. Husband and wife worked different shifts, and they were delighted to find a home where they could walk to work—instead of commuting 36 miles daily. As for the financial end of Mr. Merriam's project:

Income Now $1,577

Before conversion his house brought a rental of $420 a year. Taxes were $185, repair, maintenance and replacement $125, other expenses bringing the total to $334.

The four apartments range in rental from $38.50 to $49.50, or a total of $2,496 a year. Taxes have been increased to $220, and there is additional expense for heating, janitor service, light, power and water. Other costs make the total expense $919. Mr. Merriam's income from the house is now $1,577 contrasted with $86 formerly.

Of course he borrowed $5,000 to change over the house, but after deducting the monthly payments of $99.25 on his loan he still has an over-all income from the house. The loan can be repaid within five years and Mr. Merriam will own a property greatly enhanced in value.

While the Merriam house was a major remodeling project, the Federal Housing Administration advocates "fixing up" old houses in any way that will provide additional living accommodations. One means of creating more living space might be to remodel the attic; another to enclose an open porch. Often partitions can be shifted or new doorways cut. The services of an architect are practically indispensable, both in preliminary planning and the actual redesign of the house, and an architect's fee is included in the amount which FHA will lend.

Housing created by remodeling, FHA points out, can be provided much more quickly than in any other way. It can be created at less cost. It can be made available with the use of fewer materials, for the critical materials—steel, copper—are already there.

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Business and Industry

As Utility Units' Breakups Near, Market Interest Rises

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people in Wall Street are inclined to expect a very lively market in utility holding company shares, and particularly in the preferred issues, in the next few months.

This is because at long last it looks as though the "death sentence" for holding companies, pressed by the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 11-b of the Utility Act of 1935, is about to show actual results in the breaking up of the big holding company system.

Chief reason is that holding company officials have finally given up in despair the hope of blocking the SEC. As the saying is, the utilities expected three miracles; first that the Courts would throw out the Utility Act, second that Mr. Wilkie would be elected, and third that the war would postpone disintegration proceedings. None have eventuated. The SEC, shunted to Philadelphia from the Washington spotlight by the war, and with the stock market and the investment banking business fading out under the combined effect of SEC ministrations and the war, the Commission is now concentrating more and more on applying its lethal ministrations to the utility business.

Holding Units Capitulating

Judge Healey recently sounded off again the SEC's determination to go ahead with disintegration, war or no war, and events of recent years have convinced a large part of the holding company business that there is no hope of stay in the Courts. Some companies apparently are still ready for a fight, including Commonwealth & Southern, and U. G. I., but on the other hand Bond & Share and the Niagara Power interests are apparently giving up the fight, and North American has announced it will prepare a disintegration plan.

Meaning of all this for the utility share market was indicated in the fortnight by sudden activity in holding company preferred issues following announcement by American Power & Light, E. B. S. subsidiary, of an exchange offer. That market activity had petered out, but it is expected to be revived by news such as the recent announcement that Bond & Share will soon announce an offer of American Gas & Electric preferred in exchange for its own preferred, and last week's action of the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern directors in passing the preferred dividend.

The reason why holding company preferred stocks may benefit sharply from disintegration is that they hold prior claims in many systems over assets which if sold or distributed to them in preference to the common, would bring their value swiftly up to par or even up to the call price.

An example is the $5 first preferred of Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation on which the dividend was omitted last week. This intermediate holding company, which the SEC wants dissolved, has no funded debt. So this $35,000,000 of first $5 preferred has prior claim on the common stock earnings of three juicy subsidiaries, Buffalo, Niagara Electric Corporation, Niagara Falls Power Company, and Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power. Earnings of the second of these are being sequestered in line with an order of the Federal Power Commission that the company's capital is watered to the tune of $15,000,000. But earnings of the other two, even after proposed taxes, would cover the dividend on the B. N. & E. first preferred twice. Similar situations obtain in many parts of the Bond & Share system.

How Taxes Hit Equities

However, there's many a slip between the preferred stockholder and getting his money.

In the first place there is the matter of taxes, which hit even the preferred stocks very hard in the holding companies on account of the leverage. For instance, earnings on Commonwealth & Southern preferred were about $11,700,000 last year, but this year they will be under $2,000,000. (The effect on the common is obvious—it is selling round 1/16th, which is virtually nothing at all, or around the value of a valueless warrant). The pending tax proposals will be similarly ruinous to many security holders in disintegration of other systems, including American Water Works, Cities Service Power & Light, and so on.

Another serious hazard is of course the evidence that the Commission would like to disintegrate by what amounts to composition. In other words, it would by-pass the legal rights of preferred stockholders and give the common stockholders in the holding companies some part of the salvage. This intent may result in the jockeying of the preferred stockholder out of his pound of flesh in several ways. One was instanced in the dividend omission on BN & E. The directors were merely following the SEC lead. On Wednesday of this week they had to "show cause" to the Commission why they shouldn't omit the dividend anyway. Anticipating the date, accepting the inevitable, shrugging their shoulders, and muttering unpleasant remarks about the SEC in general, they omitted it without a fight.

This kind of thing has happened before and will happen again. It will give the preferred stockholder, or the sharp-shooter who picks up such preferred issues on the basis of their legal claims in dissolution, a rough roller-coaster ride. No sooner has he figured out the favorable position and bought than the directors at SEC behest may omit the dividend in order to conserve cash for the benefit of, in the last analysis, the common stockholders. Another such case was the recent distribution by the North American of its stock in Detroit Edison to its common stockholders, instead of selling it and holding the cash for the paying off of bond and preferred stockholders. In this case, however, North American is so well heeled anyway that there are still plenty of assets left to cover the prior obligations ahead of the common.

Refuse to Be "Deep-Rocked"

Another serious danger for the preferred stockholder in a top or intermediate holding company is that his company will be "Deep Rocked"-ed by the SEC. Under the Supreme Court's Deep Rock decision a holding company's prior position in reorganization was brushed off just because it was a holding company.

A recent instance was the case of EBS and its holdings in United Gas Corporation. United Gas got some leading insurance companies to agree to take $75,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent notes. With the cash, United could have retired about $40,000,000 of its bonds owned by EBS, and in turn EBS could have used that cash to pay off its own preferred. But the SEC said "No, you have to take common stock of United Gas in dissolution." EBS naturally refused and the plan fell through.

EBS is also liable to being deep-rocked out of its bond holdings in American & Foreign Power, Cuban Electric, etc. Deep Rock complications are involved in the interminable Associated Gas proceedings outlined on this page on June 12 and 17.

On the other hand, there are some nice possibilities for stick-ups in the pending dissolutions, such as used to be effected in the case of voluntary rail reorganizations in the thirties. Three times, for instance, Nickel Plate hold-outs got par for their securities in three successive reorganizations, by refusing to deposit. A similar possibility appears in the still current exchange offer of National Power & Light to give two shares of Houston Power & Light for each share of its preferred.

The Houston stock is very good, paying $2.40. But it is worth only about $35, which means around $70 for the NPL preferred. If most of the NPL preferred holders accept the exchange, the rest may be paid off in cash at par, which would still be worth while for the company since there would thereafter be no more complexities left in dissolving NPL except to distribute shin-plasters or silver-shares in its remaining holdings to its own common stockholders.

Here again, however, hold-outs for their rights run a risk. The exchange offer is extended by the SEC only from month to month. At any time the SEC people may figure that "this thing is going so far that dissolution will soon be possible and then some of us will be out of a job," and the whole plan may be ditched for something else.

Alcoa Case to Go To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has filed with the district court at New York notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court from an adverse decision in its anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America.

The district court had overruled the Government's contention that the company held a monopoly on aluminum and other commodities.

Laurence S. Apsey of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department said the notice constituted the first step toward a review by the Supreme Court. The district court, he said, would send the case to the high court by approving the petition of appeal.

He predicted, however, that several months would elapse before the case reached the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America said that because of the war emergency it questioned the Justice Department's good judgment in appealing an adverse decision in its anti-trust suit against Alcoa.

A statement issued by Arthur V. Davis, Alcoa board chairman, said that the appeal would force a large burden on the company's trained personnel in presenting its side in the Supreme Court at a time when these experts were making aluminum for war purposes.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increasing

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 215,030 barrels to 3,908,660 for the week ended Sept 12, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production increased 148,000 to 1,355,900; East Texas, 71,400 to 362,400; California, 30,250 to 747,750; Eastern Fields, 800 to 97,350; Illinois, 8,420 to 275,920; Kansas, 26,800 to 272,650; Louisiana, 9,350 to 337,550 and Michigan, 3,850 to 65,800.

Oklahoma declined 4,250 to 375,250, and the Rocky Mountain States 10,540 to 114,640.

Gen'l Baking Raises Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Co. declared a dividend of 15 cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 17. This compared with 10 cents a share paid in the two previous quarters.

Craftsman

Joseph Branzetti

John H. Elwell

Now associated with Bigelow Kennard Co. in their new store at 384 Boylston Street, Boston, as head of the stationery and engraving department. Mr. Elwell is noted for his fine craftsmanship with the graver and etching needle and has a well-earned knowledge of stationery and the allied arts.

Outlook of Business Men Pessimistic On Sales, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Despite widespread increases in purchasing power, less than half of the manufacturers surveyed recently by Dun & Bradstreet are expecting an increase in sales volume during the latter half of 1942, over the corresponding period of 1941.

The results of the analysis of the first returns covering 1,756 concerns indicate that a plurality, but not a majority, are optimistic about the second half of 1942. In general, the most hopeful groups are makers of machinery, electrical equipment, food products and chemicals. Gloomiest are the manufacturers of paper, men's apparel and lumber.

Taking all industries together, 40 of every 100 expect larger sales volume, 30 anticipate about the same volume as in the second half of last year, and the remaining 30 see a discouraging prospect in the months ahead. Among this last 30 are the few who expect to be completely out of business before the end of the year, or early in 1943. In almost every such case, the story is the same, inability to obtain materials and inability to convert plant facilities to war uses.

The survey showed no simple answer to the question "What kind of a plant is convertible?" The comments reflect the imagination of alert manufacturers who have helped to meet both the national crisis and their own crisis by their energetic approach to their problems. Others seem to have taken a negative attitude in which they consider themselves casualties of the war production program.

Dividends Omitted By Niagara Utility

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Directors of the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation, at a meeting Friday, took no action with respect to dividends on either the $5 preferred or $1.60 preferred stock.

This is the first time since the company was organized 17 years ago that the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share was omitted on the $1.60 preferred stock.

On Aug. 28, the Securities and Exchange Commission, invoking the "death sentence" provisions of the Holding Company Act, instituted proceedings against Niagara Hudson Power Company and six subsidiaries, including the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation.

A hearing has been set for Oct. 15.

Total annual dividends on the two preferred stocks amount to more than $5,000,000, the total annual payments on the first preferred amounting to $1,750,000 and on the $1.60 preferred to $3,354,741.

In a letter to stockholders, the company said in effect, that recent actions of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Power Commission tie up the earnings of the Niagara Falls Power Co., which contribute substantially to the earnings of the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corp.

In June, the Commission determined that the "actual legitimate original cost" of the company's fixed capital as of the date of the license was $15,787,688.32 less than the book cost of such fixed capital on March 2, 1921.

The letter said that, pending a court review, "it must be assumed that the directors of the Niagara Falls Power Company will not declare dividends upon its stock.

Boston Brokerage Office Removed

Graham, Parsons & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce removal of their Boston office to the fifth floor at 50 Congress Street. For the past 14 years the office of the firm, which was established in 1898, has been at 10 Post Office Square. Walter E. Robb, resident partner, said that the space previously occupied was desired for the use of a Government agency.

Jobs in July Hit New Peak At 57,200,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 — Total employment during July reached the all-time high of 57,200,000, including the armed forces, according to the division of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board. This is 3,600,000 above the figure for July, 1941, and nearly 10,000,000 above that for the corresponding month in 1940, the board reported.

Non-agricultural employment rose more rapidly during July than during any other month since Pearl Harbor, the board said. For the third successive month further inroads were made upon the nation's labor reserve, as employment continued to advance beyond the number of persons normally in the labor force, it added, actual employment exceeding the "economic labor force" in July by almost 2,000,000.

"Only during World War I was there a greater reversal of the demand-supply ratio for manpower," the board held. "In 1918 employment averaged fully 3,000,000 more than the peacetime labor force."

Meanwhile the board reported that the cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers rose .3 per cent between July 15 and Aug. 15. Food, which rose .8 per cent, was chiefly responsible for the increase shown, the board declared, adding that clothing rose .2 per cent and all other items—housing, fuel and light and sundries—remained at the same level as the previous month.

Use of Chemical Fertilizers Is Restricted by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has limited delivery and use of chemical fertilizers, important in the production of numerous farm products, in order to conserve nitrogen for vital war production.

WPB prohibited the use of nitrogen fertilizer on golf courses, cemeteries, lawns, roadsides, and non-commercial planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and established many restrictions on its use for other purposes.

For each of the 33 principal fertilized consuming states, the WPB established a list limjting the grades of chemical fertilizer which may be used.

The grades approved for each state represent the minimum formulas which, in the opinion of agriculture authorities of each state, will supply basic plant food requirements. The number of grades vary from four grades for Alabama to 33 grades for Florida.

Reserve Bank Call Near Record High

WASHINGTON (AP) - The United States Treasury has announced the withdrawal of $458,000,000 from the depositories of Federal Reserve Banks throughout the nation on Sept. 17 and 18, in one of the largest single calls on record.

The Reserve banks were instructed that the amounts were to be deposited to the Treasury's credit on the two days, one half the total on each day.

The amounts called by Federal Reserve districts were as follows: Boston, $10,600,000; New York, $276,400,000; Philadelphia, $10,900,000; Cleveland, $10,000,000; Richmond, $8,100,000; Atlanta, $15,100,000; Chicago, $68,500,000; St. Louis, $10,400,000; Minneapolis, $4,400,000; Kansas City, $9,300,000; Dallas, $13,200,000; and San Francisco, $21,200,000.

Canadian Beef Price Reduction in Effect

OTTAWA (AP)—A further drop in wholesale beef prices has become effective in line with the graduated seasonal reduction announced on June 25.

The new scale of wholesale carcass prices covers the period from Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, inclusive. Prices of beef quarters and cuts will also range correspondingly lower than those in the preceding period, Aug. 24 to Sept. 13.

This is the fourth reduction in beef prices, totaling 3½ cents a pound since the order became effective. After Nov. 30 beef ceiling prices again will rise on a graduated scale, reaching their peak next June or early July.

Retailers will be allowed one week during which time they may sell on the basis of cost plus their normal markup. This allowance is made to take care of beef ordered and in storage.

CCC to Sell U. S.-Owned Wheat, Corn for Alcohol

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it would sell equal quantities of Government-owned wheat and corn to distillers during the fourth quarter of this year at 80 and 90 cents a bushel, respectively, for the production of industrial alcohol.

The 50-50 arrangement is designed to utilize large quantities of Government-held wheat for 190-proof industrial alcohol used in the production of munitions, airplane lacquer and for lend-lease shipments.

Mediation Panel Urges Mine Pay Boost to Stop Migration

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The majority of a mediation panel recommended today that the War Labor Board order a wage increase of $1 a day for 10,000 copper, lead and zinc workers in Idaho and Utah to help stop the migration to higher wage industries and to attract replacements.

Dealing separately with 10 plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company, involving an additional 4,000 workers, east and west, the panel majority recommended raises ranging from 20 cents to $1.24 a day in seven of them and suggested negotiations for the three others.

A minority report said such an order would "create a new exception" to the "Little Steel" formula.

In the "Little Steel" case, WLB set forth a policy permitting wage increases to meet the rise in living costs since Jan. 1, 1941. The rise was estimated at about 15 per cent.

The mining case was said to be the first in which the board has been confronted with a wage recommendation based on an inequality between different industries. The panel cited three types of inequalities which the board has recognized, those between jobs in the same plant, between comparable jobs in the same area, and between comparable jobs in the same industry, and then went on with a fourth.

"This fourth," said the panel report, "might be defined as wage disparities between industries competing for the same limited labor supply, which have directly caused an out migration of labor from one industry to another, of such duration and magnitude as to interfere with vital war production and to present an emergency war problem of national significance. . . .

"And the principle logically follows that if the problem thus created may be solved, or its solution materially aided, by the making of fair wage adjustments, such adjustments are not only proper but are essential in the national interest."

Consistency Asserted

They would be consistent the report contended, with the President's stabilization policy and the board's "Little Steel" decision.

Referring to a recent War Manpower Commission order requiring the metal mine workers to get a certificate of separation from the U. S. Employment Service before they could go into other work, the report said, "this order does not, in our judgment, dispose of the problem. . . . On the contrary, adjustments on account of these inequalities have become more urgent."

A public hearing on the panel report was set for Sept. 24.

Making up the panel majority were Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, of the University of Wisconsin Law School, representing the public; and A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council. They also recommended granting union security in the form of maintenance of membership and the checkoff to the C.I.O., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Almon K. Roth, president of the San Francisco Employers Council and industry member of the panel, dissented on both issues.

"This country," Mr. Roth's dissent said, "is facing acute labor shortages in many critical war industries. This overall manpower problem cannot be solved by piecemeal wage adjustments which exceed the 15 per cent limitation of the 'Little Steel' formula. To attempt such treatment will open the door for a flood of exceptions which will soon become the rule and defeat stabilization."

The panel majority estimated the migration to higher paid jobs, principally in the construction field, has drained nearly 20 per cent of the working force in Idaho and Utah.

Other Developments

Other labor developments reported by the Associated Press are as follows:

Washington — Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board said yesterday he understood the representatives of the CIO Aluminum Workers of America were ready to initial a contract with the Aluminum Company of America within the terms of the board's order, and submit it to local unions for ratification.

The way was opened to proceed, meanwhile, with negotiations to eliminate inequalities or substandards in the wage structure, as directed in the board order on August 18.

While the union has not given the board any formal notice of compliance, Chairman Davis said such was his understanding after meeting with a union delegation headed by President Nick Zonarich.

Chicago—Montgomery Ward & Company has advised the War Labor Board, officials announced, that it had accepted, under protest, the board's ruling granting an increase of five cents an hour for 6,800 Chicago employees.

In a letter to the board yesterday signed by President Sewell Avery and John A. Barr, manager of labor relations, the company asserted the decision "does not reflect vision or understanding commensurate with the responsibilities which have been vested in you."

In accepting the board's ruling under protest, the company said it "remains free to reject any order of the board on other issues including the closed shop, which is not in accordance with the fundamental principles of liberty and freedom which we are all struggling to preserve."

The board, on Sept. 5, adopted an unanimous recommendation of a mediation panel which said the increase was needed to bring wages up to a 15 per cent increase in the cost of living between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942. The increase was ordered retroactive to June 2, 1942. The United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees CIO, which represents the employees, had asked for an increase of 15 cents an hour.

Truck Pact Signed

New York — Representatives of 17,000 Union truck drivers and helpers and a committee representing trucking firms yesterday signed an arbitration agreement which both sides believe will settle an existing wages and hours dispute.

The agreement stipulated that the entire matter of a new agreement be submitted to Hugh E. Sheridan, impartial chairman of the arbitration authority for the New York City trucking industry, with his decision being accepted as final by both parties.

The union has asked for a 40-hour week instead of the existing 44-hour week and for wage increases beginning at about 20 per cent. Drivers of light trucks now get $44 weekly, with wages ranging up to $56.50 for drivers of heavy trucks. Helpers get a flat wage of $39 weekly.

New York—A minimum of 40 cents an hour in the candy manufacturing industry was recommended yesterday by an industry committee appointed by the administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, equally representing the public, the employers and the employees.

If confirmed by the administrator, the finding will mean wage increases for approximately 30 per cent of the 73,000 workers employed in the industry throughout the nation. The committee said that the proposed wage hike would increase the manufacturing cost of candy only six-tenths of 1 per cent.

Cincinnati—The annual convention of the Western Union Council of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (A. F. L.), streamlined to 52 delegates because of a war transportation emergency, opened yesterday to seek establishment of a national bargaining agency with the Western Union Telegraph Co., as an announced primary objective.

J. A. Payne of Kansas City, general chairman of the C. T. U.'s national council, said the eventual objective is to band all communication unions under one group.

Inland Director

Blank & Stoller

P. D. Block, Jr.

Elected to the board of directors of the Inland Steel Co. to succeed his father, the late P. D. Block. Mr. Block, Jr., is assistant to the vice-president in charge of raw materials and the Inland line of ore freighters. He came to the company in 1928 after graduation from Yale University.

U. S. Exports In 7 Months Rise 64 P. C.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — United States exports—exclusive of shipments to our owned armed forces—totaled $4,025,668,000 during the first seven months of the year, an increase of 64 per cent compared with a year ago, the census bureau announced.

An official said that this was the highest total for a comparable period since 1920.

General imports during the first seven months totaled $1,651,741,000, a drop of 11.8 per cent from last year.

Shipments were stimulated, the bureau said, by fulfilment of commitments under the lend-lease program, but it gave no separate figures for lend-lease. July exports totaled $628,627,000 and were the second largest for any month this year. The peak was reached in April with exports valued at $695,519,000. July imports amounted to $227,746,000.

Import and export totals for the first seven months of 1941 and 1942 are as follows: (all figures in thousands of dollars):

EXPORTS

	Total With Re-exports		U. S. Merchandise	
	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.
Jan.	324,813	479,569	317,421	473,327
Feb.	303,110	478,355	279,368	474,220
March	356,682	608,572	340,895	602,543
April	378,180	695,519	377,912	687,522
May	384,717	525,116	376,435	519,168
June	329,165	610,010	323,891	604,658
July	364,982	628,627	355,217	623,715
7 mon.	2,431,249	4,025,668	2,398,339	3,988,153
Per cent change		+ 64.2		62.3

IMPORTS

	General Imports		Imports for Consumption	
	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.
Jan.	228,665	253,654	222,624	256,128
Feb.	233,698	253,473	216,663	239,436
March.	267,788	272,118	254,557	252,038
April	287,468	234,122	274,372	222,913
May	296,981	190,594	281,396	192,310
June	279,509	220,034	261,063	201,950
July	277,532	227,746	264,591	233,984
7 mos.	1,871,661	1,651,741	1,776,266	1,597,877
Per cent change		-11.8		—10.1

Canada to 'Prune' Industry to Relieve Manpower Shortage

OTTAWA (AP)—To relieve an acute manpower shortage which is affecting war production, Canadian industry faces a "progressive planned pruning" of those branches not essential to a minimum standard of living, Elliot M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, told the Canadian Congress of Labor.

"Our war production is suffering right now because we have not dealt sufficiently ruthlessly with the situation," Mr. Little said in an address before the Congress annual convention.

"Our base metal mines, producing metals absolutely vital to our production are far from adequately manned. We have an immediate need for thousands of additional men to work on defense projects in vital coastal areas and other strategic points in Canada."

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	286,200
1942 volume to date	71,141,910
1941 volume to date	98,671,985

Stocks Steady; Specialties Show Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Excepting heaviness in the merchandising group stock market leaders were on stable ground today and a number of specialties registered gains ranging from fractions to a point or more.

Over the general list prices improved after some early sogginess. Well in front in the final hour were du Pont, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Owens-Illinois, and American & Foreign Power $6 and $7 preferreds. The power issues reached new 1942 tops. Twin City Rapid Transit preferred added 5 points to its recent steep climb.

Transactions were around 350,000 shares.

Sears Roebuck fell a point or so and Montgomery Ward and Woolworth were in minus territory most of the time. Action of these stocks was associated with comment of Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward president, on the probable effect of shortages of merchandise, restrictions on time payment sales, rationing of gasoline and other factors.

Steels, motors and aircrafts had no buoyancy, although several worked out of fractional declines established in the morning. Rails were mixed.

The cautious quality of buying in the key issues was linked with the still cloudy atmosphere surrounding tax bill framing and anti-inflation plans. As interpreted in Wall Street, there was nothing in the war news to stir speculative interest.

Bonds Fairly Even

The bond market held a fairly even course today with strong support from the rail section.

Going into the final hour many carrier loans were in new high ground and trading was active in spots. A sudden burst of speed by American & Foreign Power 5s sent that issue up around 1½ points with sales exceeding $200,000 in the first four hours.

Nearly a dozen bonds of the New Haven Railroad ran up major fractions to a point in fairly active dealings. They included the convertible 3½s, collateral 6s and general 3½s and 4s. St. Louis-San Francisco 4s, 4½s and 5s tacked on additional fractions, and moderate demand came in for Seaboard Airline Consolidated 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Boston & Maine 4½s, Chicago & Alton 3s, and International Great Northern first 6s and 5s.

Chile 5s and Dominican Republic 5½s were among foreign loans improving.

Int'l Minerals Co. To Build New Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—International Minerals & Chemical Corp., the former International Agricultural Corp., is undertaking the building of three new plants to provide both war chemicals and greater diversification of operations for the company, Louis Ware, president, announced.

A contract has been signed with the governmentally owned Metals Reserve Corp., Mr. Ware said, under which the company will construct and supervise a manganese plant in South Dakota, where, he said, there is a huge reserve of low-grade manganese ore.

Two projects being built by the company with its own funds embrace a plant in Ohio which will produce potassium chlorate and a plant in Georgia for production of magnesium sulphate used in textiles.

These developments are in addition to two Government-owned magnesium plants being built by the company in New Mexico and Texas which are nearing completion, Mr. Ware said.

The statement said it was hoped the company would be able to consolidate and refund its existing debt at an early date.

Large U. S. Cotton Supply Is Expected

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange estimated the total supply of all American cotton for the current season would be 24,205,000 bales, the largest since the crop of 24,374,000 bales in 1939-40.

The indicated supply, the exchange report said, was based on the recent Government crop estimate showing an increase of about 1,000,000 bales over the previous estimate.

A break-down showed the present crop estimated at 13,750,000 bales, and a "free" stock on Aug. 1 of 5,865,000 bales and a Government stock of 4,590,000 bales.

Domestic consumption for the season was estimated at around 11,500,000 bales and export at 1,500,000 bales.

Market Slightly Irregular in London

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Today's stock market close was slightly irregular. Industrials were mixed, home rails, diamond and coppers were firm, oils inactive but steady and kaffir shares easier.

British funds showed losses ranging to 3/16. Brazilian bonds were easier.

Ripe Olives Added to Tin Pack

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has added ripe olives to the list of products which may be packed in tin cans. One-fourth of the quantity packed in the 1940-41 season may be canned during the 1942-43 season.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	45½	45½	45½	Sep 15
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 15
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 15
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 14
13⅜	10	Addressog (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	12	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Co	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 15
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	11	4¼	4	4¼	Sep 14
6	3½	All'ghpf$3xw	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	3	11	10¾	10¾	Sep 14
22¼	16	Alleg L $1.20a	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 15
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	131½	131½	131½	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅝e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
6½	4	Allied St .45e	3	5½	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	69	69	69	Sep 11
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾e	3	23¼	23½	23½	
18¾	14⅞	Alpha P C ¾e	3	17¼	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
1½	½	Amal Leather	6	¾	¾	¾	Sep 9
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1⅛k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	59½	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am A Ch 1.20	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	3	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 14
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 8
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	Sep 15
2¼	1¼	Am Cable & R	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
70½	56⅛	Am Can (3)	3	67	67	67	— ½
169	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	169	169	169	Sep 15
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	Sep 15
73¾	55½	Am CF pf$¾4e	2	62	62	62	+1½
20½	16	Am Ch&C1¾e	2	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¾
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	+ ¼
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	—1¾
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 14
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 14
10⅜	8⅞	Am Distili	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
2	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 3
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18½	18½	18½	Sep 14
⅞	⅛	Am & For Pow	17	¾	⅛	¾	+ ⅛
34	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	3	26¼	35¼	36¼	+2¼
38	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	32	40	38¾	40	—2
4½	2	Am & F P 2pf	18	3⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	2	2½	2½	2½	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	6	34	34	34	
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 14
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 15
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	11	82¼	79¾	82	+3
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19	19	19	Sep 15
11	½	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅛	½	½	
26¼	15¼	APLS6p3¾k	26	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
22	12½	APLS5p2.81k	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	7	7	7	Sep 11
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 15
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	61	146½	145¼	145¼	— ¾
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33	33	33	Sep 14
20⅞	16⅞	Am St F 1½	6	18	18	18	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	1	10	10	10	Sep 11
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	6	84¼	84	84	— ⅜
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	13	118¾	117¾	117¾	— ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	3	43	42½	43	+ ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	126½	126½	126½	+ ¼
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Sep 15
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾	Sep 2
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	14	2⅛	2	2⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	Sep 14
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
76⅞	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57½	57½	57½	Sep 15
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	7	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	4	15¼	15	15	Sep 4
10	7⅛	Andes Cop ⅓e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Sep 11
111⅛	106¾	Arm Del pf 7	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Sep 15
4⅛	2⅛	Armour III	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	7	45¾	44½	45½	+1½
66	43	Arm Ill pf	6	45¾	44½	45½	+1½
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	9	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 15
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
77½	61½	Assd DGIpf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Sep 10
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62	Sep 8
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ 1⅛
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	7	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	3	68	68	68	— ¼
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	6	28½	28	28⅛	+ ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	22¼	21⅛	22¼	+1½
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23¼	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	2	17	16¾	16¾	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ⅓e	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Sep 9
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	48	48	48	Sep 11
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 3
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	18	18	18	+ ⅜
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 15
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	29	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 12
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 10
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	2	23	23	23	— ⅜
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 12
72	54⅛	Case (JI)(7p)	5	70	69⅝	69⅝	Sep 9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1½e	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½g	1	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	Sep 15
23⅛	16	Cent Aq 1¾a		16½	16½	16½	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	9	1¾	1⅝	1½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent RR 5½	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	2	12½	12½	12½	Sep 11
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 9
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	32½	32½	32½	
2½	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾e	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep 14
17	14⅛	Champ Pa ⅓e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Sep 4
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 15
34⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio 5	9	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	96	95	95	—1½
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7	2⅜	Chi&E Ill A	59	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
2¾	1⅞	Chi Gr West	9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
13⅜	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅝k	29	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Sep 11
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 15
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½k	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	⅛	¼	¼	Sep 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	⅝	⅝	Sep 14
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 15
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 15
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	6	60⅜	60	60⅜	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 14
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	36½	36½	36½	— ½
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	3	26¾	26½	26¾	Sep 15
49	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	40	40	40	Sep 15
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	9	34½	32½	32½	— ⅜
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	75¾	74¾	75¾	— ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15½	11½	Colgate-P ½	19	15	15	15	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15¼	10⅜	Collins & A	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 15
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	2	33	33	33	+ ½
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	7	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 10
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	73	72¾	73	Sep 14
24¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	6	23½	23	23	
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	1	100	100	100	Sep 15
28⅛	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	15	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅞
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 4
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	29	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	19	28⅜	27¼	28	+ ½
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1¼e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅝	Conde N .40e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 11
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	7	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½pg	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .10e	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	15	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87	86	87	
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 9
9	7	Cons F pf ½zk	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2	2	2	Sep 14
6¾	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¼	¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 12
1⅛	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	7⅝	7½	7½	Sep 15
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	87½	87¼	87½	— ½
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	6	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	6	99	98	99	+2¾
28	21⅜	Cont Can 1e	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Cont D F ½e	3	6	6	6	Sep 15
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	9	38	38	38	+ ½
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	14	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	6	17	17	17	Sep 9
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld $.80	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2¼	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 15
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 15
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	8	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	15½	15½	15½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 9
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
41	30	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36	36	36	Sep 12
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
36	23¾	Crucible Sti 1g	4	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	1	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ½
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	5	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	4	85	84½	85	Sep 1
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 14
19⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep 12
⅞	⅛	Curtis Publish	5	¾	¾	¾	
18¼	12	Curt p pf1.35k	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	51	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	4	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .85e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17½	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	17	17	17	Sep 11
11⅛	8	Davis Ch .60e	2	9½	9½	9½	Sep 15
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	5	8	8	8	
24¼	18⅜	Deere&Co .35e	5	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel-W-G.80	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 10
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Den&RioGW pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 14
18⅜	14⅝	Det Ed 1.30e	9	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
27¾	18	DiamMat 1¼e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
39½	33¼	Diam M pf1½	1	39	39	39	Sep 10
9⅜	6¾	Diam T M ½e	3	8	8	8½	+ ⅜
21	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
85½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	85½	85½	85½	
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 9
23¼	16⅝	Doehler 1½e	2	21	20½	20½	Sep 10
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.70e	3	12	12	12	Sep 15
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	3	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	+ ¼
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	2	116	115	116	Sep 15
15½	13½	Dresser M ¾e	5	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 11
4⅝	2¼	Durhill Int	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 19
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 31
144	102¾	du Pont 3½e	5	113⅞	112¾	113⅞	+1¼
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	3	126	126	126	Sep 15
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	2	26½	26½	26½	
3½	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 3
141	108	Eastman (5)	3	129	127¾	129	+1¼
32¼	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Sep 15
15	11½	Edis Bros .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 31
1⅜	⅞	EI&M In .06e	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
28¼	20⅜	El Auto 1¾e	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	Elec Boat ½e	1	11	11	11	Sep 15
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	2	1	1	1	
32¾	15	El P&L $6 pf	10	26	25½	25½	— ½
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7 pf	7	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	2	44	44	44	
3½	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
66	40	Eng PS35pf 5	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+3
73	46	EPS5¾pf5½	3	53	52	52	Sep 15
¼	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 14
8¾	4⅞	Erie RR ½e	28	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Erie RR ct ½e	162	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅝
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	13	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ½
2¾	1½	Eureka V Cl	5	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4½	Evans Prod	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 14
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
11	11	Exchange Buf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 3
37⅛	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Sep 14
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	3	20⅞	20¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Powell Sees More Contract Cancellations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph W. Powell, special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, told a Congressional committee he was not surprised when the Higgins shipbuilding contract was canceled and said "there will be a good many other cancellations" because of shortages of critical materials.

Mr. Powell denied repeatedly, however, that he had anything to do with the cancellation of the Maritime Commission's contract with the Higgins Shipbuilding Co., New Orleans, for 200 cargo ships.

Denies Charges

Members of the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee investigating the cancellation told Mr. Powell he had been accused in previous testimony of being responsible. He acknowledged that part of his job was to "fight for more steel for the Navy," but told Chairman Harden Peterson, (D) of Florida:

"I had no more to do with the cancellation than you did."

He laughed when Representative Herbert Bonner, (D) of North Carolina, told him, "You have been pictured before this committee as the czar of steel."

Drawing a dark picture of shortages, Mr. Powell said scarcity of steel was not alone responsible for the Higgins cancellation.

"There are many other shortages," he said, "brass, copper, rubber, nickel, for example. Every one of those critical materials is so short it's hard to say one is more serious than the other. They are all bad."

His testimony followed that of Captain N. L. Rawlins, head of the shipbuilding division in the Navy's Bureau of Ships, who said the Navy had no intention of completing and using as a Navy yard the New Orleans plant where the 200 Maritime Commission vessels were to have been built.

Lack of Critical Materials

"I don't know of any need for the facilities on the part of the Navy," Captain Rawlings said. "We already have as many shipyards as we could use on the basis of the availability of critical materials. We are having considerable difficulty maintaining our present yards at the present rate of production. And they are not operating at maximum capacity."

The officer said the Navy had cancelled some of its own contracts totalling about $30,000,000.

Mr. Powell declared he wouldn't take "any shipyard as a gift" after the war.

"Three-fourths of our yards are going into scrap," he said. "If the day the war is over, every ship afloat were to sink, we could reproduce in this country alone the 50,000,000-odd tons of shipping in existence before the war, and we could do it in two years."

Earnings Reported By Corporations

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

June 30, six months:	1942	1941
American Airlines	$ 1.91	$1.32
Burroughs Add Machine	.32	.43
Chic. Pneum. Tool	2.14	2.56
Electric Auto-Lite	2.17	3.33
July 31, 12 months:		
Amer. Pws & Light	3.98a	6.05a
Elec. Pwr & Light	10.50a	7.65a
July 31, seven months:		
Western Union Teleg.	4.23	3.86

a—On combined preferred stocks.

Boston to Seek Bids On Transit Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Boston Metropolitan District will receive bids on Sept. 23 for $8,186,000 of new bonds to be dated Oct. 15 and mature in one to 25 years.

The issuer is the transit authority for the City of Boston and adjacent communities.

Int'l Hydro Plans Full Payment on Debentures

Irwin L. Moore, President of the International Hydro Electric System, said that it was expected that interest due Oct. 1 on debentures of the system would be paid in full.

In a letter to security holders he expressed the possibility, "although the plan for liquidation of the system recently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission provides for deferring a portion of the interest under conditions set forth in the plan."

Date for an SEC hearing of the liquidation program has not yet been set, Mr. Moore said.

Columbia Offers Course In Transportation Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Transportation control under wartime conditions ranging from the rerouting of movement of commodities for domestic and export use to the operation of tariff rates during the emergency, will be studied in an intensive, tuition-free course to be given by Columbia University in co-operation with the United States Office of Education.

The instruction program has been planned to train people engaged in, or planning to enter transportation work in the Army, Navy, or defense industries, with the procedure and requirements necessary for the efficient operation of a traffic or transportation department.

The course, which will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 to 9 p. m. for ten weeks, begins on Sept. 28. High school graduates with no previous training in the field engaged in or expecting to enter war transportation service are eligible for admission.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

$ 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	70	70	70
2	Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90	89½	89½
13	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73¾	73½	73¾
5	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	87	87	87
20	Alleg &West 4s 98	64¼	64	64¼
202	Am&For P 5s 2030	71¾	69½	71¼
3	Am IGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
3	Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99	99½
2	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
8	Ann Arbor 4s 95	63	63	63
6	Arm Del 4s 97	103½	103	103
5	Arm Del 4s 55	103¼	103	103
4	AT&SF 4 95	111½	111½	111½
15	At&SF aj 4s 95 st	93½	93½	93½
2	A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
19	A C Line cit 4s 52	70¾	70⅝	70¾
5	A C Line 4½s 64	62½	62½	62½
12	A C Line 5s 45	102¼	102	102¼
2	Ati Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
44	B&O 1st mig4s st	59½	59⅜	59½
28	B&O 4½s st A	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
6	B&O 95 st C	34	34	34
41	B&O2000 st D	29½	29½	29¾
37	B&O 96 stF	29½	29¼	29½
24	B&O cv 60 st	24½	24¼	24¼
4	B&O4s 48	58½	58	58⅝
6	B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	48¾	48¼	48½
8	B&O S W 50 st	41½	41	41
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	59½	59½	59½
2	Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	106½	106¼	106½
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
43	Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37½	37½
5	Boston&Me 4s 60	72¼	72	72¼
50	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	73¾	73½	73¾
49	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	72¾	73¾	73¾
16	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19¾	19⅜	19⅝
6	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	60½	60½	60½
2	Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
1	Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
55	Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55⅝	55¾
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81½	81¼	81½
38	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21	21	21
51	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¾	18½	18⅝
10	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	19	18	18
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	89	88⅞	89
1	Champion P&F4¾s 50	106	106	105
5	C&O 4½s 92	130	130	130
8	C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104	103¾	104¼
29	C&O rfg 3½s 70	23¾	23¾	23½
76	C B&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76	76	76
6	CB&Q 4½s 77	67¼	67	67
4	CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¼	78¼	78¼
5	CB&Q 4s 2010	98¼	98¼	98¼
18	CB&Q 3½s 2000	91¾	91½	91½
3	Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Chi I&L 6s 66	9¼	9	9¼
1	Chi I&L 5s 47	30½	30½	30½
10	Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8⅞	8¾
9	C&EI gen Pac 5s 75	16¼	16¼	16¼
219	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
34	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	43½	44½
24	CM&SP 4½s 89E	44	43½	44
39	CM&SP gen 4s 89	43½	42⅞	43½
5	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	40	40	40
8	Chi&NW 5½s 36	41½	41½	41½
8	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½	23½
23	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23¼	23¼	23¼
45	Chi&NW 4s 87	34⅜	34	34⅜
7	Chi&NW 4s 87 reg	33	33	33
26	Chi&NW 3½s 87	33¼	33	33¼
5	Chi Ry 5s 27	56¼	56¼	56¼
48	CRI&P 4½s 52A	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
7	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¼	4¼	4¼
102	CRI&P 4s 88	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
2	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	27¼	27	27¼
4	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
5	CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	26¼	26¼	26¼
143	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	16½	16½	16½
1	CSLL&NOMem 4s 51	52	52	52
4	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98	98	98
1	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
1	Childs Co 5s 57	42	42	42
1	Childs Co 5s 43	44	44	44
22	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¼	47¾	48¼
4	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70½	70½	70½
10	CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	64¼	64	64
6	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	70	70	70
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77	77	77
21	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	61¼	60½	60½
37	Colo&So 4½s 80	35½	35¼	35½
21	Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	90¾	90¾
4	Columbia G 5s 1961	86½	86¼	86¼
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
13	Comwlth Ed cv-3½s 58	108¾	108¼	108¾
2	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103½	103½
4	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Consoin Coal 5s 60	92½	92½	92½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31½	31½	31½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	29	29	29
30	Cuba R R 7½s 46rct	29	28¾	29
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s 42	57½	57	57½
3	D&RG 4½s 36	22	21½	22
97	D&RG 4s 36	21¾	21½	21¾
18	D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13	D&RG West 5s 78	18¾	18½	18¾
10	D Moin & Ft D 4s 35ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Det Ed 4s 65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	Det Edi 3s 70	110	110	110
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
10	El Paso & SW 5s 65	66⅔¼	66¾	66¾
24	Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54¼	54½
2	Erie 4s 95	51¾	51¾	51¾
3	Erie Ohio 3½s 71	51¾	51¾	51¾
5	Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¼	14¼	14¼
24	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82fd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Francis Bug 6s 56	80	80	80
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15½	15½	15½
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82	82	82
72	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
10	Gt Nor 3½s 67	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68¾	68½	68½
2	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54	54	54
11	Housatonic 5s 37	8	8	87¼
9	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42¾	42	42½
15	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44½	44¾
20	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¼	20¼	20¼
38	Ill Cen 4s 52	50½	50¼	50½
45	Ill Cen 4s 53	47¾	47	47¾
37	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	46¾	46¾
10	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	44⅜	44¾
30	Ill Cen 5s 55	55¼	55	55¼
4	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42¼	42	42¼
47	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50	49¾	49⅞
45	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	45	45¼
15	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	76¾	75⅞	76¼
3	Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
45	Int Gt Nor 4s 52	4	4	4
51	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25¾	25⅜	25¾
1	Int Gt Nor5s 56 B	25	24	25
35	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	24⅝	24	24⅞
27	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36¼	35¾	36
10	Int T&T 4½s 52	58	58	58
50	Int T&T 5s 55	59¼	58⅞	59¼
29	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¼	2	2
40	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	59½	59	59½
3	K C South 5s 50	72	72	72
10	K C South 3s 50	63½	63¼	63½
3	K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Lac Gas 5½s 53	87¾	87½	87¾
8	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87½	87⅜	87½
10	L E & West 3s 47	97¾	97½	97½
1	Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	92¾	92¾	92¾
31	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39	38	39
56	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	35¼	35¾
128	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	32¾	33⅛
12	Leh Val 4s 20032st reg	31	31	31
10	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97¾	97½	97¾
6	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79¼	79¼	79¼
4	Lou & N2Ss 2003 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	L & N Pad & M 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
13	Maine Cen 4¼s 60	48¾	48¾	48¾
7	Mich Cen 3½s '81	70	70	70
10	Mich Cen 4½s '79	84⅞	84⅞	86⅞
8	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
17	Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	38	38	38
15	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	99¾	99½	99¾
3	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Mil & StL rfg 5s '62	2	2	2
1	M & StL 4s '49	3½	3½	3½
8	MSP&SS Mar 5½s '78	68½	65½	68½
64	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	15¾	15½	15¾
6	MSP&SSM grd 4s '38	16	16	16
183	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	15¾	15¼	15¾
19	M-K-Tex 4s '62 A	38¾	37¾	38¾
29	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	23	22¾	22¾
65	M-K-T 4½s '78	34	33¼	34
108	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	24	23¾	24
57	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	32	31¼	32
109	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
29	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	35¼	34¾	35¼
66	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35¼	35	35¼
21	Mo Pac 5s 78C	35¾	35	35¾
4	Mo Pac 5s 78D ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
4	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35	35	35
31	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35½	35	35
315	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4¾	4	4¼
9	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48	48	48
5	Mont Pow 1¾s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Mor&Essex 3s 51	39	38¾	39
36	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38	35¾	38
18	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38½	38½
8	NashChaStL 4s 78	78	78	78
10	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	100	100	100
2	N Eng RR 4s 45	45	45	45
5	N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	124	124	124
3	NO Gt Nor 5s 83	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	NO Pub Sr 5s 55D	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	N Orl Term 5s 53	80	80	80
33	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	85	85	85
4	NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	85	85	85
5	NO Tex&M 5s 33A	44¾	44¾	44¾
13	NO Tex&M 5s 43B	44¾	44¾	44¾
12	NO Tex&MexInt 5s 43C	44¾	44¾	44¾
104	NYC rfg 4s 2013	23¼	21¾	23¼
20	NYC 4½s 2013A	6	6	47¾
26	NYC cn 4s 48	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	NYC 4s 2003	47¾	47¾	47¾
134	NYC 3½s 52	72¾	72¾	72¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s 97	72¾	72¾	73¾
21	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	48¾	48¾	48¾
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48¾	48¾	48¾
3	NY Chi&StL 4s 78	48	48	48
2	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	NY G E H&P 5s 48	116¾	116¾	116¾
237	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48¾	48¼	48¾
28	NYNH&H cn 4s 50	48¾	48¼	48¾
115	NYNH&H 4s 67	47¾	47¼	47½
1	NYNH&H 4s 67	47¾	47¾	47¾
6	NYNH&H 4s 55	48	47¾	48
9	NYNH&H 4s 56	48¾	47¾	48¾
2	NYNH&H 3½s 54	48¾	48¾	48¾

Earnings Reported By Corporations

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

June 30, six months:	1942	1941
American Airlines	$ 1.91	$1.32
Burroughs Add Machine	.32	.43
Chic. Pneum. Tool	2.14	2.56
Electric Auto-Lite	2.17	3.33
July 31, 12 months:		
Amer. Pws & Light	3.98a	6.05a
Elec. Pwr & Light	10.50a	7.65a
July 31, seven months:		
Western Union Teleg.	4.23	3.86

a—On combined preferred stocks.

Boston to Seek Bids On Transit Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Boston Metropolitan District will receive bids on Sept. 23 for $8,186,000 of new bonds to be dated Oct. 15 and mature in one to 25 years.

The issuer is the transit authority for the City of Boston and adjacent communities.

Int'l Hydro Plans Full Payment on Debentures

Irwin L. Moore, President of the International Hydro Electric System, said that it was expected that interest due Oct. 1 on debentures of the system would be paid in full.

In a letter to security holders he expressed the possibility, "although the plan for liquidation of the system recently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission provides for deferring a portion of the interest under conditions set forth in the plan."

Date for an SEC hearing of the liquidation program has not yet been set, Mr. Moore said.

Columbia Offers Course In Transportation Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Transportation control under wartime conditions ranging from the rerouting of movement of commodities for domestic and export use to the operation of tariff rates during the emergency, will be studied in an intensive, tuition-free course to be given by Columbia University in co-operation with the United States Office of Education.

The instruction program has been planned to train people engaged in, or planning to enter transportation work in the Army, Navy, or defense industries, with the procedure and requirements necessary for the efficient operation of a traffic or transportation department.

The course, which will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 to 9 p. m. for ten weeks, begins on Sept. 28. High school graduates with no previous training in the field engaged in or expecting to enter war transportation service are eligible for admission.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅝	8¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	10
American Hardware Co	21	23
American Manufacturing	22¾	25¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	5	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¾	..
Appleton Company	29¾	32½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3½
Arlington Mills	40	43
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	24¾	27¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9¾	10⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	.80	1.30
Brown Co pf	15¾	18½
Campbell A S Co Inc	41	51½
Central Railway Signal A	39¼	..
*Chapman Valve Manufac	25¾	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13½	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Draper Corporation	58¼	62¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14½	16
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	17¾
Exolon Co	8¾	10
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	4	25½
Food Fairs Stores Inc	40¾	44
Gruit of the Loom	8¾	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12½
*General Machinery	28¾	29¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12¼
Goodall Worsted Company	15	18
Graton & Knight Co	7¾	8¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	70¾	74
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29¼
Greenfield T & Die $6 pf	49	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	68¾	83¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	117¾	133¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	19¾	22½
International Machine Tool	5¼	5¾
Keith George E Co	7¾	8¾
Kendall Company	7¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	14¼	16¾
Landers Frary & Clark	28½	28¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	84½	89½
Marathon Paper Mills	29¾	32¾
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¾	48
Merck & Co	24	26¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	15¾	18¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66¾	70¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8	9¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¼
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	47¾	52¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	16¾	18¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50¾	52½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	18
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6¾
National Shirt Shops	6	7¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40¼	44
Newmarket Manufac Co	38¾	42
Nicholson File Company	28¼	31
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	10¾	11¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	30¼	33¼
Parker Appliance	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	98	103
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	63¾	..
Quincy Mill	34¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	21¾	23¾
Submarine Signal Co	22¾	25¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	41½	44
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosives Inc	2¾	3½
United Elastic Corp	8¾	~0½
U S Envelope Company	45¼	49
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	99½	104½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¾	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	83	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	18¾	20½
Warner & Swasey Co	12¾	14¾
West Point Manufacturing	34	37
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14¾	15⅞

*Ex-dividend.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1966	109	..
Cam Maine Power	3½	1968	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1958	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	97	99
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	103½	..
Narragansett El	3¼	1966	109	111
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1961	107	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1958	105	..
Sprinfield G & El	5	1957	106	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106½	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	94½	99½
Arkansas Pop Sr Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	85½	90½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	96½	101½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	79½	84½
General Water G&E $3 pf	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Water Supply	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	98½	103½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	71½	76½
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	92	97
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	62½	97½
New Orleans Pub Ser $7 pf	106½	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	75	83
No States Power Del 5 pf	109½	114½
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	48¾	52½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	107	112
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	95½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	99½	104½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	72½	77½
*Penn Power & Light $7 pf	78	81
Public Service Ind	10¾	11¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	86½	92½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	98	103
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	67½	72
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	79	84
San Diego Gas & Electric	10	11¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12½	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110	..
Tampa Electric Co	100	21
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90½	95½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	11¾	13½

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14½	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¼	29¾
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	85½	90½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	95½	100½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	..	90
Conn Light & Power	28½	30
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113½	118½
Eastern Utilities Asso	15	17
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	¾	1⅜
Fall River Gas Works	17¾	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	25¾	28¾
Harford Electric Light	42½	45½

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or to let in Dover, Mass., 7-room house with garage; secluded area; walking distance to railroad, schools and church. Tel. Dover 80-J.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for Advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE
OF THIS ISSUE

REAL ESTATE WANTED

IN WELLESLEY, MASS.. 7-room modern home. Send full particulars to Box E-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FARMS FOR SALE

NEAR CAMP KILMER. 50-acre grain, alfalfa farm, with crops, machinery, livestock; continual supply. Ipland, New Brunswick, R. 3, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

OWNER transferred out of State wishes to rent beautiful furnished home 9 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory, open porch, 2-car garage; in exclusive section, 5 minutes' walk from transportation; will accept reasonable rent from desirable family. MRS. G. BEAMAN, 15 Sagamore Rd., Wellesley, Mass. WEL 3239.

WINCHESTER, MASS. — Desirable 6-room house, garage, broad veranda; fenced, landscaped grounds; 10 minutes' walk from center, bus near; $65. Phone WIN 0471-R.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BOSTON'S North Shore—Available fall to spring, new home of unusual charm (1 acre); Delco heat; electric kitchen; main highway, bus at door, trains, stores; never rented before and only responsible adults appreciating care of desirable property. Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Single woman wishes to share home with business woman, Christian Scientist; excellent section Brookline, Bea. 1533.

FOR RENT OR SALE

FINELY furnished single house in Winthrop, Mass., suitable for 2 or more adults or married couple; 7 rooms, 2-car garage; fine location; references exchanged. Box G-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor. Main 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—6 rooms available Oct. 1st for adult family; coal in; white sink, inlaid linoleum; seen by appointment. Big. 7014.

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—To sublet, a sunny 2-room apartment, fireplace, unfurnished, $60. Call Waltham 0516-M or Laf. 2066.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Hereford St., near Beacon St.—2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone after 5:15 p. m. Ken. 7550.

APARTMENTS WANTED

RESPONSIBLE young lady seeks small furnished sublet; convenient to Radio City; modest rental. CO 5-6715 N. Y. C. after 7 p. m.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT, MASS.—1-2 furnished rooms, connecting bath, with private family, in best residential section; 2 min. to car line. BEL. 0544.

BOSTON—2 rooms on bath room floor, steam heat, hot, cold water in rooms front or back; newly furnished; $4.50-$4.00; business men preferred. 34 Clarendon St.

BOSTON—Comfortable single or double nr. The Christian Science Mother Church; elev. 178 Huntington Ave., 4th fl., S. S. J. Fox. Com 8696.

BOSTON — Lovely outside rooms; modern; quiet, clean, with view The Mother Church; real home. MRS. REED, 11 Norway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private baths; private family; recention rm. Lon. 4373.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 165 Davis Ave.—Pleasant front room, desirable location, reasonable rate. E. T. VOGEL.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished room apartment, private kitchenette and porch; attractive outlook; near cars and Harvard Sq., business woman preferred. Tel. evenings, KIR. 4794.

DREXEL HILL, PA., suburban Phila.—Business couple or girls; 2 large furnished rooms, bath; board optional; 1 minute to car line. 609 Edmonds Avenue. Clearbrook 4479-J.

Hotel *SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES* Friendly Service BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
Huntington
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Large sunny double or single, triple window, $4-$5; also large front, sunny single, $3; well furnished; corner building; express and bus stop. EVEREST, UN 4-4878.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 611 WEST 111th (45)—Single or double; beautiful large, cool front; facing Riverside; elevator. CA. 8-6617. $8.00.

N. Y. C., 252 West 70th—Large, well furnished room; sunny, steam heat, bath, ample closets; $10.00. Phone SU. 7-2221.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished sitting room, bedroom, bath; suitable 2 business men or naval officers; convenient Navy Yard. Tel.: Bar 3635 eves., afternoons. 4803 Regent St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Attractively furnished rooms; business men or naval officers; convenient to Navy Yard; board. 4331 Baltimore Avenue. Bar 5064.

WANT A REAL HOME? Five windows; view; 3 closets, water, 2 beds, $9.50; spacious $7.00; single, private bath, $6.50. THOMPSON, 358 West 108th, N. Y. C.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman who travels wants permanent room; direct transportation to 25th St. and 5th Ave.; reasonably private bath, good closet. In reply give full particulars, price, telephone number. Write Box W-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOMS and board for working mother and 2 children, vicinity Thayerlands School, Braintree, Mass.; nr. transportation. Box G-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 200 North Broadway, Yonkers. Necoerhan 801

PAYING GUESTS

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST wishes to share all-year country home (Mass.) with few ladies. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MONDAMIN ACRES, suburban Concord, N. H., offers permanent or temporary home with living service, reasonable rates. Mrs. E. Russell Sabbers.

QUIET rooms for rest and study in an attractive home. THE WHITE GATES, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping. Storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc., Office, warehouse 261 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 3-1621

I DREM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
200 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-3080

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified (Continued)

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

HAIRDRESSER wanted, also receptionist wanted, some knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply Patterson Beauty Salon, 61 Broad St., Stamford, Conn.

HANDY man, butler, able to drive occasionally, and wife cook, chambermaid for family of four; near Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I. Apply to R. V. ALLEN, 34 Landing Road, Glen Cove, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN - chauffeur, live in; Chestnut Hill, Mass.; good home, small family; steady. Call MR. SHERMAN, LAS. 4980 (Mass.)

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

TOOL & MACH DESIGNERS	To $5000
RADIO ENGRS: All capacities	Agy
MECH ENGRS: Mach tool exp	$4800
INDUST ENGRS: Various capacities	To $3800
TIMESTUDY: Mach tool exp	To $3600
DRAFTSMEN: Elec. mech exp	Agy
PRODUCTION MGRS & ASSISTANTS	Agy
SALES: Indust paper	$150
SALES: Food, steel, others	Agy
ACCOUNTANTS: Know costs	Agy
STENOS & TYPISTS	Agy
DISPLAY MANAGER: Ready-to-wear	Agy

WASHINGTON, D. C. — ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN! A man, Christian Scientist, is wanted to be night manager of a leading restaurant in Washington, D. C. There is plenty of opportunity for advancement as this store is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS stating your experience. 1234 Connecticut Avenue N. W.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for a dress shop; prefer one experienced in ready-to-wear business; should be able to sell. FRANCIS WATERMAN, 216 Thayer St., Providence, R. I.

FOR home in Great Neck, Long Island, general houseworker, cook, and girl to assist with children and upstairs work; children at school from 9 to 5. Telephone SU. 7-2296 or write Box C-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SECRETARIES: (2) good exp	$23-30
DETAIL CLERK-STENO: Good exp	To $25
STENOS: Several, all-round exp	$17-23
BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several, 1 Newton	$20-25
BKKPR: F C Investment exp	$22-25
ASST BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several exp	$18-22
FILE CLERKS: Several; 1 Roxbury	$16-17
CHAMBERMAIDS: Exp hotels & clubs	Agy
COOKS: Meats, pastry	Agy
COMBINATION MAIDS: (20) Schools	Agy
KITCHEN PANTRY WOMEN: Schools	Agy

SETTLED person with references for cooking and housework; small family. 50 Rayham Road, Merion, Pa. Merion 0217.

WANTED—Housemother, responsible position as housemother in small home for children, 8 miles from Worcester; must be capable of taking full charge; maintenance, salary; would consider a man and wife, or woman with 1 child. TURNER, Worcester Children's Friend Society, 2 State Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced millinery saleslgirl. Apply MARIE JEANNE, 14 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN COMPANION for active elderly lady, with light general housework. Call Com. 0458. (Boston)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; public utility, commercial, public; completed Pace accounting course; age 43, class 3-A; presently employed, desires change for advancement, in New York City or vicinity. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE—Broad experience manufacturing, marketing, merchandising, retailing soft lines; can assist or assume full responsibility for executive management, sales and administrative supervision; handled volume correspondence and customer relations; university graduate, Wharton degree; draft deferred; opportunity for growth and service only consideration. Write Box S-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, take full charge in small adult, motherless home; American, Protestant; daily companion, nursing; not servant type. 422 Wyoming Ave., Maplewood, N. J. Mi. 6-1015.

MIDDLE-AGED woman (Christian Scientist) desires position attendant with light housework, N. Y. C. or in vicinity of Yonkers, N. Y.; sleep out. Tel. Yonkers 3-3490.

SOLOISTS WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as soloist in Christian Science church within 20 miles south of Boston. Write Box E-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COLLEGE graduate desiring concentrated secretarial course can earn complete tuition by assisting school staff. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

AMERICAN primitive portraits and landscapes; early American miniatures on ivory; Old Dedham pottery. BESSIE HOWARD, 16 Arlington St., Boston. Ken. 5188.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston, Hub. 7100
$4.50 Motor Tune-up—Special $3.95

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER RECOVERING SERVICE, quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 Second Place, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BRAND new short, stout, top coat, size 44; and new suit of clothes, size 43, waist 40; also tuxedo suit, dress suit, and riding britches; all custom made of imported materials at reasonable prices.
ALLAND BROS., Tailors
Makers of Men's Fine Custom Clothes
387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON
HAN 7838

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. 8Tuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

STUDIO couch with box springs, chest, Mission rocker with upholstered seat, Bigelow rust-colored rug 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft.; arm chair with cane panels, kitchen chair—all reasonably priced. Call evenings Apt. 4A, 321 E. 54th St., N. Y. C.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
GILES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 Cambridge Mass.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WILL BUY GRAND PIANO OR SMALL UPRIGHT—ANY MAKE—AND PAY CASH. COM. 2636 (BOSTON)

OIL BURNERS

RANGE OIL BURNERS
Completely Installed $12.85 to $18.75 Fully Guaranteed
FOR ANY TYPE OR SIZE STOVE
MERRIMAC OIL BURNER
123 Merrimac St., Boston CAP. 0671

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK while you wait. 1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
PERSONAL PEN
333 Washington St., Boston, Rm. 306. LIB 3967

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard points and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 3013

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. ORegent 5-3000. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. HERBERT DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PIANOS WANTED

WOULD someone loan me an upright or cabinet piano instead of paying storage on it? Will take good care of it. 149 Beacon St., Boston. Call KEN. 3961.

Local Classified (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE — GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVENUE BOSTON COM. 8636

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
Dial UNion 3-3366

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INTERESTED in your community? Subscribe to Maplewood News or South Orange Record. Keep informed of local happenings. Subscription $2.00 a year. Job printing. Address JOHN WATERFIELD. Box 116, Maplewood.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INTERESTING PIANO-ORGAN INSTRUCTION
FRED J. HARRJE, A. A. G. O.
82 Brookside Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mo 8-8338

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0075. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N.Y.C. WI. 7-7989

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

CRANFORD

Jack W. Apgar
Telephone CRanford 6-0866
104 N. Union Ave. Cranford, N. J.
Dinnerware Hardware
Unpainted Furniture Gifts

CR-6-1032
NITE CR-6-2118
Cranford Flower Shoppe
107 NORTH UNION AVENUE
Grace E. Dehmer, Prop.

Come in and see the new Fall things. We are sure you will like them.
GOLDENBERGS
Admired Gifts and Greetings
8 Union Avenue, North Cranford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-6713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St.
Or 3-9750

ARUS
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers
Let us get your winter clothes ready to wear. We remodel, alter, reline men's and women's garments.
Work Called For and Delivered
299 PARK AVE. OR 2-2659

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

For Quality Merchandise Priced Right
at
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-32 Main Street Phone OR. 5-3126

Charlotte Chari Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245
Flowers by Wire
ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
8 North Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.
GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS
Englewood 3-4884-5

DELL'S
Coats, Suits, Sportswear and Dresses, featuring "McKettrick Classics," "Eve Carver and Dorothy Hobbs"
25 EAST PALISADE AVE. TEL. 3-0800

NEW JERSEY — ENGLEWOOD (Continued)

UNion 3-3366 Jos. K. Seraydarian Est. 1918
Beacon Rug Cleaning Co.
Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.

HACKENSACK

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
210 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER
INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Phone: JOurnal Square 2-0665

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Phone Bergen 3-8065
For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES STUDIO
Individual Permanent Waving Hair Cutting
147 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-9858

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning Repairing, Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO. 2-0537

Community Shoe Rebuilders
Men's and Ladies' Shoes Rebuilt
Made longer and wider
89 Baker Street SO. 2-2189

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

NEW JERSEY — MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Our 56th Anniversary Sale
Sept. 17th to 26th
638 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair, N. J.

FIX UP OUR MOTTO
Why not make it yours?
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Mo. 2-3210—3211

BACK TO SCHOOL
Sew and Save
PIECE GOODS
Also a full line of
Curtains, Drapes, Lingerie, Hosiery
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue

FIX UP
ALL TYPES OF HEATING and PLUMBING
INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Avenue Glen Ridge 2-8485

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS

"THE MUSIC CENTER OF NEW JERSEY"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO • HAMMOND ORGAN and SOLOVOX
MAGNAVOX
RADIO - PHONOGRAPHS
Small Musical Instruments
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

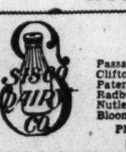
Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

NUTLEY



SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY — ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Corner Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Good Marketing
MEATS and GROCERIES
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
55 South Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for for Your Comfort

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9373

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-1583

Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.
Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of
BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AS THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG
"No Rationing of Good"
Service, Co-operation, Friendly Interest. We have made careful selections of our Fall and Winter merchandise. Men's, Women's, Children's Wear.
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 SHERIDAN AVENUE
J. F. STRAKOSCH
HO-HO-KUS, N. J.

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
32 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

NEW JERSEY — RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW FALL CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. R. 6-3733

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Agents for Kem-Tone
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

RUG CLEANING
and
EXPERT REPAIRING
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs

ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

COMPLETE FALL STOCK
on Hand at Ceiling Prices
CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
Expert X-Ray Fittings
4019 Bergenline Ave., bet. 40th and 41st Sts.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE. 2-3661

NEW JERSEY — WEST NEW YORK

Ford SAVE YOUR CAR
Service and Genuine Parts also AMOCO Gas and Oils
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Blvd. at 52nd St. Dial UNion 7-0043

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
New Fall Millinery

Trask, Prescott & Richardson
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE ART & GIFT SHOP
105 North Second Street
An Unusual Line of Gifts and Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Harolds VALET SERVICE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3497 Derry Street Phone 5229

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

THE PAPER SHOP
Excellent Stationery
Personalized
Cards, Gifts That Are Different
15 E. Lancaster Avenue Ard. 6388

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE
Ardmore 2741

FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516—1517 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes with Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9200, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
FALL FLOWERS
will look their best in
BLENKO HANDCRAFT GLASS
Vases in various shapes and colors, 75c to $3.00
109 SO. 13TH STREET

TWO GOOD REASONS
Why you should get your coats and furs in our hands to
REMODEL NOW
1st—Skilled labor is becoming scarce.
2nd—Winter is drawing near.
CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
4618 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4090

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Atlantic 0240.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MR. GOODWOOD
MAY LUMBER CO.
Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLARINET and PIANO LESSONS
Enroll Now
KATHRYN HEUPEL
3341 Eastmont Street, Dormont
Phone Lehigh 4287

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

Aufhammer & Evans, Inc.
ROY V. BEESE
6100 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MONTROSE 2903
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
INTERWOVEN HOSE

READING

Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

For Better Fresh Meats try
SAYLOR'S
Department under new management
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6255

SCRANTON

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
621 LINDEN STREET Phone 9044

THE HEINZ STORE
cordially invites you to attend a Fall Showing of exclusive Coats and Suits by Philip Mangone.
Monday, Tuesday . . Sept. 21, 22

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

H. M. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Knapp Drug Co.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

CAMPNEY'S

Sewickley's Finest and Most Complete Food Store
Free Delivery Telephone 1404
Mr. Shafer, Manager

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

UPPER DARBY

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning
NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE
DRESSES (plain) 69c
Fine Mending and Tailoring
Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning
Terminal Shoe Repair
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
Upper Darby Blvd. 3406

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2523

SCHNEIDER'S
Our Own Make
Candies and Ice Cream
23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

Insurance for the times
Information cheerfully furnished pertaining to
Bicycle Liability War Damage Insurance
Teams Liability Air Warden Liability
Builders' Risks Defense Plant Liability
Call JAMES R. FULLER
4610 Woodland Av., Drexel Hill. Clbk. 0699

H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springfield and Marshall Roads
Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY—Manoa

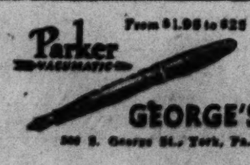
SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
Expertly cut and fitted
RUTH E. KISSINGER
10 Columbus Ave., Manoa Hilltop 6481

WILKINSBURG

Dash to DASCH'S
For a new Fall Hat styled by
STETSON, TRIMBLE or SOCIETY CLUB
All the new fall shades
$3.45 - $5.00 - $7.50
209 Wood Street at South Avenue

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Church! 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK



From $1.98 to $25
Parker VACUMATIC
GEORGE'S
300 S. George St., York, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Seek ye the LORD, *all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness.*—ZEPH. 2:3

Words of Current Interest

Attribute (verb)—*A-trib'-ut* (*a* clipped-short as in account, *i* short, *u* quick-long as in nature). This belongs to a class of words which carry the stress in one place when a verb and in another when a noun.

As verb, "attribute" means "to regard as appropriate to" a person, an action, or a happening. As noun, it refers to qualities residing in the subject under mention. Oftentimes it has to do with a symbol, badge, or device representing or denoting the quality. Latin has *attribuere*, "to bestow," "to ascribe to."

Cognizance—*Kog'-ni-zans* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in *ac*count). The word may also be pronounced *kon'-i-zans*, but Webster's indicates that this pronunciation is usually confined to its use in legal terminology.

Means "knowledge," also "notice." Fifteenth century, evidently coming into English from French. "Formal understanding." A legal connotation clings to literary employments of the word.

Elucidation — *E-lu'-si-da'-shun* (*e* quick-long as in event, first *u* long as in cube, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

"Explanation." Latin has the adjective *lucidus*, "gleaming," from which "elucidate" and "elucidation" are contrived. The idea of making clear in detail seems to inhere in the word. Footnotes, for instance, furnish elucidation of a text. Comes into currency with numerous other long words of Latin make-up in the sixteenth century.

Eutychus (Acts 20:9)—*U'-ti-kus* (first *u* long as in use, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

What little is known of the boy Eutychus, present at a conference addressed by Paul, is told in Acts 20:7-12. But that little is more than is concretely and authentically known of such an important figure as the Apostle Bartholomew.

Learned (Isa. 29:11) — *Lur'-ned* (*u* as in urn, *e* short). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may be pronounced with a short *i* sound.

Long in the English vocabulary. An old two-syllable form surviving for service in dignified connections. From the fourteenth century down, the two-syllable pronunciation has wavered over to the one-syllable side, but holds its own today nevertheless. Controversy turns only on the amount of the obscuration of the *e* in the last syllable. An American Translation replaces the "not learned" (verse 12) of Authorized with "not a scholar."

Saith—*Seth* (short *e*).

Traces back to the beginnings of written English. Whether odd pronunciations sometimes heard are historic relics or just miscallings might be difficult to tell. But at any rate the dictionaries are clear in their advice, and in agreement too. The form is an archaic third person, present singular, of the verb "say," replaced now by "says." A Bible concordance has upwards of 10 columns of references to "saith."

Stereotyped—*Ster'-e-o-tipt* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* long). By Webster's second choice, the first *e* may be pronounced long.

The "stereotype," invented toward the close of the eighteenth century, implies a plate cast from a mold and put in shape to print an indefinite number of copies of the matter desired. Rhetorically, that is stereotyped which is repeated without change, in many instances common opinion or discourse being meant.

Daily Anecdote

A Modest Man

The late famous magazine editor, Edward Bok, was touring army camps in France during World War I, when one day a young American officer came to him at mess and said, "You see that tall man with the florid face standing over there. I have been talking with him at dinner. He knows more about the war and talks better about it than any other fellow I ever heard. I asked him if he could write, but he is rather shy, and I couldn't get him to talk about his qualifications. But it would be a great pity to let him get away. You ought to talk to him and get him to overcome his shyness, or lack of confidence, or whatever it is, and get him to write. Or, if he can't write, let him talk some of his stuff off to a stenographer."

"You weren't introduced to him?" asked Bok.

"No," replied the American officer. "The English never do that you know. I don't know his name."

"Then I'll tell you who he is," said Bok. "That's Conan Doyle."

Just for Fun— Gene Carr

"John doesn't like to rake leaves"

In Lighter Vein

Whirling Romantic

A young couple very much in love but rather temperamental worked in the same tool plant. One day the fellow got caught in one of those revolving machines and whirled through the air as it went around. His girl rushed over, switched the thing off and grabbed him in her arms as he fell to the floor. "Oh, George," she begged. "Speak to me."

The fellow looked up groggily. "Why should I?" he asked. "I passed you six times, and you never spoke to me."—John Straley in The Investment Dealers' Digest.

Misunderstanding

The Brown household had a new family of kittens. Mrs. Brown promised one each to several children as soon as the kittens were big enough to be taken away from their mother. Six-year-old Peggy was very impatient and wanted her kitten right away.

"You may have one," Mrs. Brown said, "as soon as the kitten is big enough to eat."

Peggy looked her disgust and exclaimed, "But, who wants to eat a cat!"

Daily Quotation

The night is long, and pain weighs heavily,
But God will hold His world above despair;
Look to the East, where up the lucid sky
The morning climbs! The day shall yet be fair.

CELIA THAXTER

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Metal Can Be "Mined" From the Sea?

The sea is a potential source of various chemicals and elements. Salt is an obvious possible product of sea-mining. Bromine, used in the preparation of anti-knock gasoline, has been extracted from the sea.

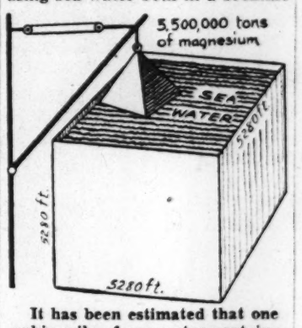
The light-weight, vitally important war metal, magnesium, also may be "mined" in the sea. There is more of that metal in sea water than you might at first suppose. It has been calculated that in one cubic mile of sea water there are more than five and a half million tons of magnesium.

This looks like a lot of magnesium, but, compared with solid ores (which may contain as much as 24 per cent of magnesium), the sea water with its 0.13 per cent is pretty low-grade "ore." The problem, then, has been not only to get the magnesium away from the clutches of the sea, but to make the process commercially practicable.

Essentially, extracting magnesium from the ocean's brine requires three steps. To begin with, lime-water is mixed with sea water. This converts the soluble magnesia salts into milk of magnesia. The milk of magnesia, in the second step, is treated with acid, becoming transformed to magnesium chloride. The third step is to pass an electric current through molten magnesium chloride, with the result that solid metallic magnesium is formed at one electrode and chlorine gas is formed at the other.

A huge magnesium extracting plant has been built on the Gulf of Mexico. Its gigantic size may be glimpsed from the fact that the great intake pumps at the sea water inlet throw 300 million gallons of water per day into the company's flume.

By utilizing inexpensive natural gas for fuel, oyster shells (dredged near by) as a source of lime, and using sea water both in a bromine



It has been estimated that one cubic mile of sea water contains more than five and one half million tons of magnesium.

extraction plant and in the magnesium plant, the problem of extracting magnesium from sea water economically at last seems to be neatly solved.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Few Facts

Flour recently developed from peat moss is said to produce bread that is "better tasting than that now being sold in Norway."

During World War I, airplane engines needed overhauling every 50 hours; today's engines go 600 hours without repairs.

Everett M. Smith

Cat's Aquarium

Difficult to believe, yet this is the daily thirst-quenching habit of "Pixie," a cat owned by Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Doppler of Natick, Mass. Refusing water provided in a dish on the floor, Pixie hops up to the table on which the aquarium stands, balances precariously on the edge with his hind feet, to lap up a drink. Pixie never has offered even to play with the three goldfish whose home he diminishes each day.

Small Snack!

If you had to feed a lot of hungry soldiers, could you whip a meal together with all the finesse and ease that a mess chef at the Lincoln (Neb.) Army Air Base does?

Here's a little recipe to try on your guests: To prepare a meat loaf for several thousand men, all you do is: take 450 lbs. of ground beef, add 50 lbs. of onions, 1 bushel of green peppers, 1 crate of celery, 48 cans of tomatoes, 48 bottles of catsup, 15 lbs. of cracker meal, 50 lbs. of flour. Now mix gradually and add salt and pepper to taste.

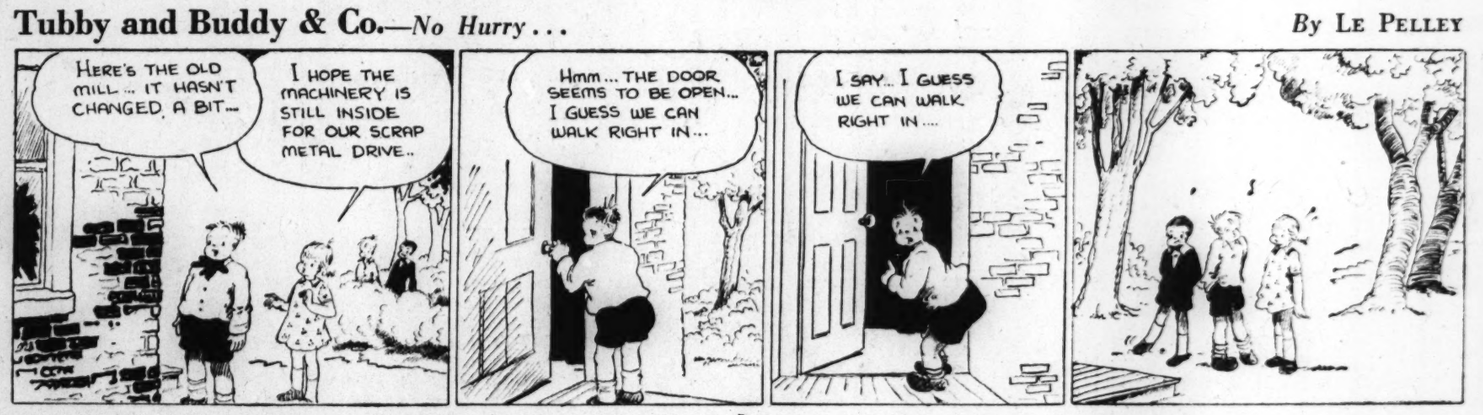
After doing all this, what have you? You have a good meal to serve when feeding a group of army men.

NEWS ITEM—WASHINGTON, D.C.—NEW "STANDSIT" SEATS, SPACED ONLY 18 INCHES APART, TRIED OUT HERE TO INCREASE "SEATING" CAPACITY OF BUSES & TROLLEYS.

PARDON, PLEASE! GETTING OUT
THEY COMMUTE IN A "STANDSIT" BUS EVERY DAY
DON'T GET PANICKY! WE'LL HAVE YOU OUT IN A MINUTE
NOT ANY DIFFERENT THAN THE OLD CARS— I ALWAYS STOOD THEN TOO
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Hurry . . .*

By LE PELLEY


HERE'S THE OLD MILL... IT HASN'T CHANGED A BIT...
I HOPE THE MACHINERY IS STILL INSIDE FOR OUR SCRAP METAL DRIVE..
Hmm... THE DOOR SEEMS TO BE OPEN... I GUESS WE CAN WALK RIGHT IN...
I SAY... I GUESS WE CAN WALK RIGHT IN...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now I Ask You!*

By RODGERS

I've been very careful lately—
To avoid any reason for a "soap and water" bath-
And today the Boss said, "Hum-m, you do look pretty clean!"
Then he added, "But just on 'general principles' I think I'll give you a bath anyway!"
Heck! What kind of a reason is that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Must Be Traffic Minded*

By THE HAGERS

With Jo I went to Wood-duck's store. The yarn was on the second floor.
The clerk looked at us soberly. "What can I do for you?" said she.
"We'd like some yarn," said Joe, "for these; A helmet and a muffler, please."
"In blue or khaki?" asked the clerk. "With red and green," said Joe, "we'll work."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Politics Wins Primaries

Americans who expected their elections to reflect exactly some of the great movements of opinion which have occurred since the war started are not finding it easy to understand many of the returns from the primaries. Results in Massachusetts on Tuesday offer interesting illustrations and follow a pattern developed more or less clearly in many other parts of the country in recent weeks.

The re-nomination of Senator Lodge by a one-sided vote of Massachusetts Republicans is a case in point. The Senator's recent statements in favor of American participation in some international organization to keep the peace blunted the edge of the anti-isolationist vote. That his opponent possessed neither experience in politics, national reputation nor party organization support, also aided the Senator. Most of Mr. Crocker's vote was plainly one of protest against the Lodge record on one issue; recognition of that fact may encourage the Senator to more active internationalism.

The defeat of Thomas H. Eliot, who had made a notable name as a progressive and enlightened Representative in Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts District, by James M. Curley, illustrates the strength of local and personal factors. Indeed, many observers were surprised that Mr. Eliot made as good a showing as he did in a District which has often shown its liking for Mr. Curley despite his record. They explain it by the effectiveness of Mr. Eliot's hard work in a personal, house-to-house canvass.

Similarly in the First District, Raymond Leslie Buell, by hard work at the crossroads, made a very respectable showing against Allen T. Treadway, an old Republican stand-by whose opposition to Roosevelt domestic policies had carried over into the foreign field. The successes of Joseph E. Casey in winning the Democratic nomination for Senator and of Roger L. Putnam in the gubernatorial race, particularly their surprising strength in Boston, are attributed largely to organization support and effective campaigning.

On the whole the Massachusetts primaries should be a warning, confirming those already sounded in many sections, that citizens who believe America must more actively and positively co-operate in world affairs after as well as during the war, face a tremendous educational task. On all citizens who merely inveigh against "machine politics" the results serve notice that they might better get into politics between elections and do some cleaning and steering of party machines which cannot be dispensed with under the American system.

Mr. Willkie's Persuasion

Mr. Willkie of New York and Indiana is presently in Teheran. He's been in Baghdad, too. Made a speech there the other evening to a roomful that must have reminded him of a Shriners' convention back home. No secret why he was there. The "New Order" may descend that way. He wants the gentlemen of the fez, tarboosh, kaffiyeh and caftan on the United Nations' team.

The Near East doesn't have the welcome mat out for Hitler, but Mr. Willkie found that his hosts wanted to know just what the United Nations intend to do in that locale. By way of answer, Mr. Willkie described American production, American manpower, American determination. If he'd had them available he might have quoted the figures in President Roosevelt's sixth quarterly report on Lease-Lend.

This shows that aid is now pouring to Britain, Russia, the Middle East and other fronts and 58 per cent is now in the form of actual implements of war. In 18 months this aid has totaled in value no less than $6,489,000,000, or nine times Turkey's normal budget.

All this is impressive, especially considering America's lack of preparedness 18 months ago. But, as President Roosevelt pointed out, it is not yet half enough. Donald Nelson said American production is just about at the stage where an Army inductee is when he finishes his first 13 weeks. The kinks are out, but the hard pull is ahead.

The valiant sacrifices of the Russians, the profound, effective application of the British, who are still setting an example for Americans in the job of producing, should be sufficient to convince the Middle East of the United Nations' absolute determination to win.

The avalanche of war production is moving, and will be delivered by America and all the United Nations with righteous power. The Middle East is correct in accepting Mr. Willkie as the emissary of the winning side.

Mail-Order History

The mail-order catalogue is part of the economic and educational system of the United States. Millions of men and women now living in urban centers remember when the compilation of the fall and spring mail-order list was a high mark of the seasons.

For years the mail-order catalogues have been a graphic portrayal of American social history. The new fall editions continue the tradition.

One fall book goes to a customers' list of some 7,000,000 names and is interesting, naturally, for its omissions and shortages. The catalogue is history; it reveals the times. More than 100 lines of merchandise are missing. Some of the hundreds of its packed pages are devoted to customers' education in wartime restrictions and interpretations of priorities rulings. Necessary forms are included where priority orders and ration certificates must be considered.

In addition to the straightforward merchandising, the big catalogue urges customers to buy defense bonds; it tells why the collection of scrap metal and other materials is vital to the war effort. It gives practical advice on getting the most service from machinery.

The mail-order catalogue reflects the country's growth and purposes. It is typical that this fall's book devotes extra pages to practical working clothes for all members of the family.

Hitler's Dilemma in France

Pierre Laval's decree introducing forced labor into France, following immediately upon other dictatorial moves, has brought about a ferment in that cradle of democracy which will leave its mark on the world struggle. This unrest in France today is not so much a spontaneous movement within the country as the result of pressure from the Nazi conqueror. This pressure, in turn, is due not to mere Nazi whim but to a cold computation of Germany's strategic needs.

While the main bulk of Germany's best fighting forces—nearly 150 divisions—are being held in the east by Russia's refusal to be defeated, Berlin sees danger arising in the West. Across the narrow Channel there is accumulating a sufficient concourse of Anglo-American air and mechanized forces to warrant an attempt at invasion anywhere between Norway and the Mediterranean, but more especially in nearby France.

Were Germany to leave France as she found it, that resourceful Nation, with all its heavy industries in the north, would at the given signal open its gates to the friendly invader. Berlin's problem then is how to make France useless to the Allies—and also, how to gain as much as possible for herself in the process. For five months the Nazi leadership has waited for its Quisling representative, M. Laval, to produce results along these lines, without having obtained even a satisfactory proportion of the 350,000 Frenchmen needed to fill gaps in Nazi industries.

A swift move was made to suppress the French Parliament, which, though dormant, might step in to thwart an attempt to stampede France into war with the Allies. Unfortunately for the Germans the effect of the fait accompli was somewhat neutralized by the widely publicized Herriot - Jeanneney protest and exposure of its purpose. Next came a decree for deportation of Jews—always a powerful anti-Axis element in the event of revolt—which also missed its full effect owing to the strong protest of the French Roman Catholics, reinforced by a vigorous condemnation by Secretary Hull.

With possible moves for turning the French navy and merchant fleet to Germany's use rendered complicated by full publicity, M. Laval has now been compelled to launch a decree for forced labor with powers to move Frenchmen to points that his German masters may consider out of harm's way, or even send them to Germany.

Such an expedient may have seemed to Berlin imperative, but it will render the unpopular M. Laval's already precarious position in France so difficult that nothing but the power of German arms is likely to secure its enforcement. It is even questionable whether the Nazi troops in France at present can see the decree through unless augmented during the next months by divisions released from Russia.

Hitler has the choice of trying to render France harmless at the risk of precipitating a French revolt, or of leaving the French people free to invite in the invader. Neither prospect is reassuring to the conqueror.

"Women Seen Reluctant to Train for War Jobs"—Headline. But why should they train? Any married man can tell you his wife can do anything a mere man can.

The Bookshelf

Heroes' Call to Arms

Here is a call to arms, an adventure story, a romance, and a field day for hero worshippers. It's a top-notch book, this one called THEY WERE EXPENDABLE, by W. L. White (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2). Every American will want to read it, and many of them doubtless have, for it was the biggest thing in the current Reader's Digest.

The story of Bulkeley, Kelly, Akers, and Cox, four survivors of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3, is a call to arms because no one who read it could fail to work harder at war goods production, could fail to buy more bonds, or otherwise individually get on with the war more intently. When you read how bravely and how deftly these little boats sank more than a hundred times their weight in Japanese warships in Philippine waters, you feel ashamed at Lieutenant Commander Bulkeley's remark that Americans don't even want to hear how apathetic their war effort at home is.

It's an adventure story because these are American boys with that heart-warming insouciance toward danger that marks the American fighting man. You laugh out loud as Kelly, just out of the hospital, takes a ride with Bulkeley and finds shells landing all around them. Buck explains that it's American batteries who haven't yet recognized the torpedo boats; "but what of it, they don't do much harm, and the Army enjoys it."

It's a romantic story because Kelly meets a pretty Army nurse, Peggy. Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy probably won't get girl until the Philippines are recaptured.

As for heroes, the book is packed with them. The men of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3 are real heroes because they know from the first that they are "expendable"—to be used like ammunition for delay, for special actions, that they will fight without hope of replacement or relief until they can fight no more.

These four carried General MacArthur out from Corregidor. He had them sent to the United States because their work with the 73-foot boats convinced him that that type of weapon would be indispensable in winning the Philippines back. Presumably, the four are now training new squadrons for the offensive.

Mr. White has done a masterly job in bringing the mood, the lift and youthfulness of these four to the written page. He accomplished it through interchanging, narrative interviews, a pleasant, rounded style.

It's a Book of the Month "extra" for October.

R. R. M.

Our Readers Say—

Psychological War-Making

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So tied up with revolution is defeat, in both Germany and Japan, that it is only common-sense to consider them as one and the same thing. In both countries, defeat means revolution, and revolution means defeat.

Just now, we are giving our attention almost exclusively to bringing about the military defeat of our enemies, knowing this will surely bring revolution. However, why not use both handles to victory? Why not foster revolution as a means of defeating our enemies—and with just as much energy as we spend upon defeating them as a means to effecting revolution?

Our tragic war weakness—our failure to perceive the immense importance of the psychological phases of war-making, such as a well-laid campaign of "promise-warnings" to the German and Japanese people (by radio, airplane-leaflet, "underground newspaper," etc.)—is throwing the whole burden of winning this war upon our war workers and our fighters.

Our first need must be to realize that, as surely as the unseen world is supreme over all that is seen, so surely is psychological war-making the most direct road to victory, since it deals directly with the hearts of men, out of which final victory or defeat has got to come.

BOLLING SOMERVILLE

Norwood, Va.

Old Age Payments Up

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The entire staff of our editorial department are readers and admirers of your great paper. There is so much to praise, in every edition, that we dislike to criticize, but one of your recent editorials impressed us as presenting an incomplete picture.

The editorial in question gave rather a rosy picture of the condition in which the old people find themselves today. It would appear that the lot of the oldsters has greatly improved due to war activities; in fact, that Grandpa has found profitable employment and gone to work. Here are the facts:

Our statistician, Mr. Ivan Tarnowsky, Townsend Legislative Headquarters, Washington, D. C., has just learned from WPA figures that only 300,000 out of 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 persons, past 60, have been re-employed during the war boom.

Meanwhile living costs have advanced 15 per cent this year and there have been no increases in old-age pensions. This aid will not average $16 for those lucky enough to receive aid. Some 54,000,000 American-born people have been unable to prove their age because few statistics were kept prior to 1900. Furthermore, old-age assistance payments in Illinois have reached a new high. Applications are on the increase rather than the reverse.

SHERMAN J. BAINBRIDGE
General Manager
Townsend Plan National Headquarters
Chicago

Basic Aims

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor, especially for the comprehensive articles written by Joseph Harsch now appearing in the paper. I believe I am an average reader, but this is the first time that I have been able to really understand what the Allied Nations' basic aim is and "what it is all about." No one can afford to miss them.

Ukiah, Calif. (MRS.) ROSE K. GIDLEY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

But Russia's Courage Holds

Mystery at the Airport

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

This is the story of my sky trip to England.

It all began in a taxicab. It was at an Eastern debarkation point whose name cannot be given. I was sitting with the Infantry Captain. It was pelting rain. The street lights made long reflections in the pools. The taxi driver looked back and gave a start. No wonder. The Infantry Captain was stripping off his uniform.

First he removed his coat. Then he removed his army insignia from his tan tunic. Then he unstrapped his belt and big .45 automatic, and gave it to me to hold. It was then that I caught the astonished eye of the driver in the mirror.

But we had no time for explanations. The driver had further thrills in store. Not one in ten thousand in that eastern seaboard town probably knows that it is a trans-Atlantic airplane terminus. The driver himself was not sure of this particular waterfront address. He drove us about, looking first out into the darkness and then suspiciously back at the Infantry Captain, who by this time had converted himself into a khaki-clad camper, with a vaguely military bearing. Diplomatic reasons required him to don civilian dress and this was the best he could do in a few hours' notice.

First we overshot our address in the rain. I got out to inquire and the watchman at the gate, who obviously had been enjoined to secrecy, demanded my red card and gave directions in a mysterious, covert manner. Finally we arrived at the correct entrance and our driver, who by now was in a state of inner turmoil, found himself talking to a small, red-faced soldier with a large, black, sub-machine gun.

* * *

It was a big, triangular room inside, completely filled with British accent; a red-tiled floor, an iron fence in the rear right up to the ceiling, behind which our baggage disappeared, men and a few women sitting talking and glancing at one another, officials carefully weighing each bag and person. My bag touched forty pounds, the limit allowed me, and with my raincoat I weighed 185 pounds. After that we sat self-consciously.

A connoisseur of the peculiarities of the American and British races would have found subtle amusement in this scene. Here, right at the start of the journey, was one of those folk customs that most widely differentiate the two nations.

If we were a crowd of Americans alone we would glad-hand each other, and the ice would be broken in no time. The Americans and the English gravitate into separate groups.

My Infantry Captain borrows a civilian cap. He looks quite astonishing now. The officials have got his gun away from him, after he has avoided the first of a series of questions as to whether he has firearms in his possession. On my canvas bag of toilet articles a big yellow card has been affixed, "Needed Overnight, Aloft or Ashore."

It is still raining when we finally climb the gangplank into the big, shadowy Noah's Ark of a hull that looms mysteriously on the black waters.

All the window curtains are drawn tight. Each curtain has printing on it, announcing penalties if passengers open them. The engines start. Now our boat is in motion—all the engines roaring at once. I can hear the water sweeping under the keel. Now the scraping at the floor has stopped. We sway a little. We have left the water and are in the air. A minute later we swallow to remove the pressure on our ears.

* * *

The craft is as steady as a train. The vibration and noise is about that of the express train which brought me from Boston to Washington a few days ago. We can converse easily. There is far less sway than on any other plane I have ever traveled. The giddy and sickening dips are absent. This is, perhaps, because it is night, it is over water, and we are, I suppose, flying high. The ascending daytime hot-air currents that make the land passenger planes buck and toss are avoided. On top of that this plane weighs almost as much as one of Christopher Columbus's craft.

Now our passengers are relaxing. There are about thirty of us with a crew of ten or so, and we are distributed in upholstered seats in six or seven compartments up and down the flying boat. There is room for about eight in each compartment, and an aisle connecting them. Berths have been fixed up for the four women and they retire. The rest of us sit up.

We make no effort at introductions. Some of us are bearers of important secrets. Some of us are military men. The large dark man, who complains about the seats, is an Argentine. You can't be too careful what you say, we feel. The important Australian Personage, and his colleagues, sit together in a compartment. My Infantry Captain, the Oxford Don, who is an expert on Arabic, and I, loll out together, removing shoes, loosening belts and neckties. We have found a safe, neutral subject, the difference between New York and Wisconsin cheddar cheese. The purser comes in and gives us an explanation of how to adjust lifebelts, "in an emergency." He assures us comfortably that there is a rubber lifeboat in each compartment. I don't know how the others feel, but personally I was happier before he came. . . . .

* * *

6 a. m. next morning (Washington time):

A long, long time has passed. One unshaven night, knee to knee, has made us haggard-eyed and disreputable. The purser has come through, opening the screens for the first time.

A blaze of glory streams in. We are running steady as a train. An unbelievable sunrise is taking place outside, splashing magnificence over the cloud layer, a hundred miles in every direction—and nobody except us to see it.

And here I make a discovery. All night long I have been traveling in the wrong direction. I supposed I was facing the way we were traveling, and now I discover actually my back is turned towards it.

I do not know why this discovery is so humiliating. It disconcerts and depresses me. Perhaps because I have not had breakfast.

(The second of a series of articles)

The Wide Horizon

Curbing the Curb Parker

By W. Clifford Harvey

Paradoxically enough, the curtailment of automobile use occasioned by restrictions on gasoline in the United States will have the effect of increasing rather than diminishing the problem of parking cars in most cities—that is, excepting Ann Arbor, Michigan. The fact that wartime motorists generally will henceforth confine their driving within downtown shopping districts instead of on the open road will serve as a test for Ann Arbor's unique legislation compelling all new homes, factories, apartment houses, theaters, schools and office buildings to provide off-the-street parking space in their blueprints.

Ann Arbor's is the most logical of solutions to a municipal problem that contributes substantially to the disturbing trend of decentralization felt in all the Nation's large metropolitan areas. So far, most of these cities have tackled their parking confusion with mere expedients. Fines have done little to decrease the problem. Where certain builders of new office structures have installed basement garages, these have helped, but only as drops in a bucket. Parking meters have merely temporized with conditions that are basically aggravated every time a new building invites more motorists to park in streets already at the saturation point. Some cities have gone part way by requiring new apartment houses to plan off-the-street parking for tenants' cars. Others have provided municipally-owned parking lots with a measure of success.

* * *

Ann Arbor tried almost all of the expedients without getting very far. The police gave tickets. Traffic judges in one year fined overtime parkers $9,000. But the curbings continued so jammed that city fathers appointed a traffic committee which emerged from a study with the startling discovery that four motion picture houses alone used up forty-four city blocks of curbings. From this came Ann Arbor's investment in a long-term plan to obtain permanent results slowly, with a minimum of hardship to existing property owners and a maximum of promise that some day the city's streets would be completely cleared of parkers.

For every four families living in new apartment houses, Ann Arbor now requires that space be set aside for at least one automobile parking space. In factories there must be one car stall for every pair of workers. Theaters built hereafter will give or sell parking space with every ticket. Each new school will have storage for its own busses and off-the-street loading platforms for children. The grocers, butchers, and druggists who put up new buildings must supply space for the parking of customers.

* * *

That is the "economic" approach to the parking problem. Whereas the argument holds good that it is impractical and in many instances impossible to compel existing property owners to get parkers off the street, it is both logical and equitable to make parking space part of the original costs of all new construction. And while a program of this magnitude takes time to evolve results commensurate with the effort, Ann Arbor's curb parking after nine months under the new laws has dropped nearly 400 cars per day.

As tires on present-day automobiles begin to wear out, traffic in large cities will gradually subside. Then will follow the period of quiet when traffic officials could well take a leaf from Ann Arbor's book rather than delay facing squarely the momentous problems of rising traffic. Automobile congestion will revive after the war in proportions staggering even to the imagination of a modern motorized nation. But come what may, Ann Arbor will rest secure in the knowledge that gradually as new structures are added to its complement of downtown buildings, they will subtract from, rather than add to existing parking problems.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Feminine Part in War

If the experience of other nations is a criterion, more and more women who have never been regularly employed must be trained for essential work.

The principle of selective service adopted originally only for the army may very well have to be extended to a wide range of employments far behind the lines. With the labor supply so short, it is imperative that our man power be organized for the most effective possible employment.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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